HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
21, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,535—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
‡ SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell	18th Sept Saturday.
P.&O. MIRZAPORE	3613	600	R. Harvey	25th Sept.
‡ ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
P.&O. MALWA	3979	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
‡ SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
P.&O. CATHAY	3983	600	A. Symons	24th "
‡ ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5372	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
‡ SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. OCEANA	6188	1200	F. S. Tomlin	21st "
‡ ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4186	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
‡ SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
P.&O. PESHAWUR	3606	600	W. A. Whelor	19th "
‡ ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship them to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

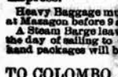
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Massgon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3239	700	E. Reeves	24th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3606	600	W. A. Whelor	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd "
PERA	3003	600	P. Hayes	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	6972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	3979	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versâ at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

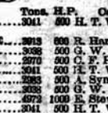
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co



STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	C. Eggerr	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 920	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettol	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, BAJAMOYO AND DAR-ES-SALAM.

THE s.s. "HINDOO," 100 AL., WILL SAIL, on or about the 12th September, for the above named Ports. For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA*	5330	Early November for Plymouth.
STOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	5330	Middle January for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Late January for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
For further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	19th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "RANNOCK" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1891. Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Obstinate, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th September, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S.S. JAVA, 1,465 tons, on 12th Sept., at noon, proceeding direct to Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

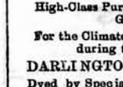
S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 13th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and over, Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.R." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RS. 6 WATCH.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repaired. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Goonlah of District Munsiff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Mo cay H.M'yah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sambrella, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 60, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.
WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., the following produce in such small lots as convenient to purchasers, at 67, Callian Street, near Prince's Dock:—

1922	bags	White Delhi Wheat.
4114	"	Jubalpur do
1146	"	75 per cent White Pissi.
746	"	53 do
229	"	Mixed soft white Wheat.
176	"	Red Akola Wheat.
2101	"	Brown Rapeseed.
1474	"	Brown and Yellow Linseed.
5	"	Groundnuts.

In all 11,913 Bags,
and 63 Pockets Linseed.
All the above to be sold on Bazaar terms. Cash before delivery. 25 per cent. to be deposited as usual.
Private tenders will be entertained up till noon on the 12th instant.
If all the above produce is not sold on SATURDAY, the 12th, the sale will be continued on MONDAY, the 14th instant.
The goods can be inspected and further information obtained by applying to Mr. TRICUM NATHOO, Dabda Gally, Mandvi Bunder.
The goods for sale are lying as follows:—
In godown No. 1, 67, Callian Street.—

381	Bags	Brown Rapeseed.
1,146	"	White Pissi 75 per cent.
1,140	"	Brown Linseed.
149	"	Soft Red Akola Wheat.
157	"	Mixed Jubulpore and Delhi.
56	"	Mixed Pissi.
296	"	White Delhi Wheat.
269	"	White Pissi 93 per cent.
4,090	"	Jubulpore Wheat.
7,875		

In Godown No. 2, (Tricum Nathoo's Godown, Bhandoop Street.)

337	Bags	White Delhi Wheat.
33	"	Brown Rapeseed.
3	"	Kuteo Wheat.
1	Bag	Mixed Wheat.
374		

In Godown No. 3, near Coorla Street.—

477	Bags	White Pissi Wheat, 93 per cent.
468	"	White Delhi.
33	"	Red Akola.
147	"	Brown Linseed.
24	"	Jubulpore Wheat.
3	"	Groundnuts.
15	"	Mixed Wheat.
1,139		

In Godown No. 4. (Nursingpore Godown).—

821	Bags	White Delhi.
194	"	Brown Linseed.
23	"	Mixed Linseed.
1487	"	Brown Rapeseed.
2,025	Bags.	
62	Pockets of Linseed.	

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Buildings, Bombay or any Local Agent.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer... Loss of V... KIDNEY... explaining... treatment b... positive c... cities, will... post free, in... The MA... High Holb...

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12. Credit Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7. Credit Rs. 8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12. Credit Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 9. Credit Rs. 10-8.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.
We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.
Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & Co. also keep in Stock the following Garden Tools, &c.:—

	Cash.	Credit.
Ladies' Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork	Rs. 3 8 to 5 0	Rs. 4 0 to 5 12
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, and Hoe	" 5 0 to 6 0	" 5 12 to 7 0
Shears, various sizes	" 2 0	" 2 4
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in.	" 1 8	" 1 12
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	" 3 0 to 5 0	" 3 8 to 5 12
Vine or Grape Scissors	" 1 8 to 3 0	" 1 12 to 3 8
Budding Knives with Ivory Handles	.....	.....
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buckhorn Handles	" 2 0 to 2 8	" 2 4 to 3 0
Flower Gatherers (Selby's)	" 5 0	" 5 12
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet	" 6 8	" 7 8
Siren	" 5 0	" 5 12

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHERRIES.

	Rs	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
" " Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, "	31	4
Montilla "	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"	41	12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29	12
White Port	29	12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17	4

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

(TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 12TH SEPT.
CHILDREN'S SESSION.
(3 to 5 P.M.)
Admission Free to all Children and those accompanying them. Children's Skates 8 Annas. Adults Re. 1.
LADIES' SESSION, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free, Skates 8 Annas.
EVENING SESSION, 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELLI'S STRING BAND will play at the Children's and Evening Sessions.
NUGENT & Co.

MADRAS SKY RACES.

OCTOBER 6TH, 8TH, AND 10TH.

ENTRANCES for ALL RACES CLOSE on 12th September, at Rs. 10 each, and 1st October, at Rs. 20 each.
In "General Conditions" eliminate first two words "leading and" in No. 17.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

WANTED, 200 TONS of PAUL DUFFERIN'S COAL for the use of Morvi State Kathiawar. Tenders to be submitted by the 25th September addressed to the HAZIR office, Morvi. Delivery to commence at Wawania Bunder by the 20th October, and completed by the end of November. Payments 75 per cent. on bills of lading and balance on delivery.
ASSISTANT ENGINEER,
Morvi State.

DRESSING GOWNS.

READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.

IN the following new and suitable Materials :—

OXFORD CLOTH. SHRUNK YARN. TWILLED CASHMERES. — WOVE FLANNEL. FANCY CLUB COLORS. SOFT VEGUNA.

Varying in price from Rs. 11 to 35.
Light, Medium and Warm Textures.
Measures required :—Height and Size of Chest.
Patterns of Materials will be forwarded on Application to
ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after the 21st instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.
By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1891.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September1891, at 3-30 p.m. to transact the following business :—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1891.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to 1st October 1891, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th September 1891.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer
Brewery
TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE
PILSENER BEER.
Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.
SOLE AGENTS :—
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDING,
Custom House Road.
SUB-AGENTS :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAKHMABAI, (widow of ANNUNDRAO RAMCHANDRA DULVI), late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
SUDANAND ANNUNDRAO PAKHADI, the brother of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 6th Day of September, 1891.
Messrs. CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of CHUNILAL LEKHRAJ and LUCHMONDAS, both of Bombay and Agra, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the name and style of CHUNILAL LEKHRAJ, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMDAS MURJI, a partner in the firm of CARA DAMJI, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-third day of September, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-one, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any he has, why the order made in this matter on the fifteenth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-one, (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Ramdas Murji, a partner in the firm of Cara Damji, that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said fifteenth day of July file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this ninth day of September, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-one.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay.
This 11th day of September 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st October next, at 12 A.M., in the 1st section of the Public Works Department at Nova Goa, the contract for LAYING WATER PIPES to the extent of 10,600 metres from Bainginim to Nova Goa (Pangim) will be put up to Auction under the following conditions :—
1ST.—In order that a bid may be accepted a deposit of Rs. 7,331-9-4; equivalent to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the estimate, is required to be made.
2ND.—The Pipes are to be of cast iron of 0m17 in diameter inside and uniform throughout their length and 0m 0119 thick, to the extent of 10,600 metres from the water receptacle close to the spring of Bainginim up to the reservoir of distribution which should be constructed in the slope of the Pangim hill to the height of 22m60 above the level of the ground, which gives a difference of 12m38 of level from the starting point of the tenders.
3RD.—The receptacle of water close to the Bainginim spring should have a capacity of 50m300 and be constructed of masonry and laterite stone over a bed of concrete.
4TH.—The reservoir of distribution in Nova Goa, constructed also of masonry and laterite stone over a layer of concrete 0m60 thick and plastered over with mortar made of cement and sand, should be vaulted, having an available capacity of 200m00 divided in the centre by a wall which may admit of the cleaning of the reservoir without interrupting the service.
5TH.—The distribution from the Nova Goa reservoir shall be made through pipes of wrought iron 0m05 in diameter which starting from the reservoir should terminate by five pillar fountains placed at different localities in the town, the total length of the pipes being 3,500 metres.
6TH.—The water receptacle and the reservoir are estimated at Rs. 31,017-12-11. The laying of the pipes from Bainginim to Nova Goa at Rs. 35,931-4-0. The distribution by the pillar fountains at Rs. 6,706-4-0. The total of these items, including the respective profits at 10 per cent., amounts to Rupees 147,020-13-5, which shall be the basis for the Auction.
7TH.—Besides these conditions the contractor should strictly abide by the plan and other details of the work which are exhibited in the 1st section of the Public Works Department every day, except on holy days, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Section 1st of the Public Works Departmentat New Goa, 31st August, 1891.
HENRIQUE CESAR MENDES, Major,
Engineer in Charge of the 1st Section.
J. F. D'ASSA, Director.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
will be given
IN THE TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1891, at 9-15 P.M.
Further particulars hereafter.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th September, 1891, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the I. O. G. T.—Please remember the ANNUAL MISSION SERVICE, and turn out strong at the BOWEN CHURCH, Apollo Bunder, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of this Company is declared payable on and after the 14th inst., at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, at the registered office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register THIS DAY, on production of share certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 12th instant (both days inclusive).
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Managers.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent up to the 30th September, 1891, for the supply of 30,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1892, for renewals on the Mysore State Railway, between Mysore and Gubbi.
Tenderers' schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.
The tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th August, 1891.

ESTATE OF JOHN HENRY STEEL
(DECEASED).

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 OF ACT XXVII OF 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late JOHN HENRY STEEL, Army Veterinary Department and Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, who died at Bombay on the 8th day of January, 1891, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co, Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.
PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 29th August, 1891.

BILLIARD AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, BANDORA.

AT "MAIDEN HALL," Bandora, a splendid Bungalow, open to the Sea on all sides, situated on the Bandora Hill Road, good Billiard Tables and Refreshment Rooms, open from the 1st September for European Gentlemen, Visitors, and Boarders. Best Wines, &c., provided. Special accommodation reserved for Families. Previous Orders will receive Prompt Attention.
RUTTONJEE JAMASJEE MISTRY,
Proprietor.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1891, for the CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of the ENGINE HOUSE, supplying and fixing Pump and Boiler, Fire Service, Water Supply, Sewage Drainage with fittings, &c., Surface Drainage, Hydraulic Lift, laying out of garden and erecting and constructing Compound Wall, Railing, &c., Electric Light and Fire and Thief proof doors to strong room, in connection with the New Municipal Buildings.
2. The forms of contract, drawings and specification can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office, in Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant.
3. Forms of Tender may be obtained upon payment of Rs. 10 on application to the Chief Accountant at the Municipal Office on and after the above date.
4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, which will be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd August, 1891.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Manufacturers for the supply of the following stores more or less as may be required *bona fide* of Indian manufacture for the period from 15th October 1892 to 30th June 1893 :—

Cloth Dark Green White List, yards			8,200
" " Blue " "			2,900
" Cavalry Grey " "			730
" Grey mixture coarse for Great Coats, yards			17,700
Flannel Grey 54 inches, yards			9,600.
Serge Blue ordinary "			43,000.
" Dark Green "			9,600.
" White lining "			47,200.
Cotton Grey "	30,000.	Half to be delivered by 15th May 1892.	
Socks worsted	1st size, pairs 39,600 / 2nd size pairs 69,300 / 3rd size pairs 54,200	Delivery to commence 1st Oct. 1892, to complete 1st Feb, 1893.	

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. They must be submitted in duplicate. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250, as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, a tender may be accepted in whole or in part.
5. The firm whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank deposits, approved Bank deposit receipts, or bond for double the amount of security sufficiently executed for the due fulfillment of their contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which the earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.
6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.
7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on Monday, the 29th October, 1891 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.
W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, The 4th August 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to
હેપ્તુલા શેખાદમની ઢ્ર૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS DISEASES, have received Testimonials from Three Physicians to Her Majesty the Queen, and the leading Physicians of nine London Hospitals, including over Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, LOSS OF MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c. are speedily removed by means of PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Physician to Her Majesty the Queen, says :—"PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."
For Full List & Particulars see New Pamphlet, "GALVANISM : Natural Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free from
Pulvermacher's Galvanic Establishment
194, Regent Street, London, W.
[ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.]

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged : Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE" per tin box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" " " ... ... " 3

The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & COLOMBO.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported in to the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad *infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the most terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprising and controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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Fire Premium for 1893	£309,600	0 0
" 1894	298,155	9 9
" 1895	295,039	0 0
" 1889	21,104,173	16 10

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Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12 4	1884	£5,348,407	9 2
1879	£4,220,695	15 1	1889	£6,161,508	13 11

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1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
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N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Session ... 10 a.m.
Cricket, Y. M. C. A. vs. ... Hindu Cricket Club.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Arrow ... Cricket Club.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. ... Islam Cricket Club.
Bombay Rifle Club—Practice at Colaba, 3-30 p.m.
Football on the Cooperage, 5 p.m.
Music at Parel, 6 p.m.
I. O. G. T. Mission, Bowen Church, 8 p.m., tomorrow.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Music at the Skating Rink, 8-30 p.m.
The Gun Club will meet Love Grove at Worli, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on 10th:—Aldborough (s), from Hull. Yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; Pemba (s), Buseh; Gwalior (s), Hongkong; and H. M. S. Blanche; Trincomalee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday.—Bannoch (s), for Bassorah; and Clyde (s), London, &c.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—There will be an Entertainment to-night at 8-15 o'clock.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—There will be practice for members of the above Club on the Colaba Rifle Range this afternoon at 3-30 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning (the 14th inst ant) at 10 o'clock instead of this morning.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct per ext ra s. s. Teheran and Bisagno will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon and 3 p.m., respectively, to-day.

LECTURE.—A lecture on Grahasthashrom (Married life) will be delivered by Mr. Atmaram Bapuji Latur, at the premises of Arya Sangit Samaj, Mody Khana, Fort, at 8-30 p.m., to-morrow.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,809, the daily average being 187. The total of new patients was 1,144.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played between teams representing Royal Engineers and the Rovers F. C. at 5 p.m. to-day on the Cooperage. Players are requested to be punctual.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—Theosophy, in relation to Modern Science, will be the subject of a paper to be read and discussed at the meeting on Sunday evening at 5-2 o'clock, of the Theosophical Society in its rooms in Church Gate Street.

A JUROR FINED.—Yesterday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mr. John Volney Cripar, manager of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Stores, was fined Rs. 30 for non-attendance to serve on the common jury on Thursday and yesterday.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Philharmonic Society has commenced work again for the season in earnest. Only last week they performed the "Ancient Mariner," and now, as will be seen from our advertising columns, they announce a miscellaneous concert on the 6th of next month.

THEFT AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.—Mr. J. W. Brown, living at Napean Sea Road, has reported to the police that on the night of the 7th instant, somebody entered his bedroom and stole a gold set of studs from a shirt, and also several articles of wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 125.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 2,511, of these 823 were new admissions consisting of 327 Hindoos, 372 Musalmans, 82 Parsees and 42 Christians. The average daily attendance was 81. The total number of children vaccinated at the Dispensary was 68.

I. O. G. T. MISSION SERVICE.—Sunday the 13th is a day set apart all over the world by Good Templars for a Mission Service and a day of prayer and praise. Mr. Baume of the M. E. Church has kindly consented to preach a gospel Temperance Sermon in the Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow at 8 p.m, when all Good Templars will appear in regalia.

BANDORA FEAST.—The Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, will be celebrated to-morrow. This evening there will be vespers at 6-45 p.m. Solemn High Mass to-morrow at 11-30. The St. Victor's Band will play Mozart's No. XII Mass. On Octave Sunday, the 20th instant, the Catholic employes of all the Banks in Bombay will give a thanksgiving Mass in the same Church of Mount Mary at 10 a. m. Hayden's No. XVI Mass has been selected.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following will be among the selections to be played at the Children's Session and in the evening, commencing at 8-30 p.m.

March	Boulanger		C. Weaormes.
Valse	Maid of the Mill		J. Liddle.
Polka	Bonne Bouche		M. Bloom.
Valse	Dolores		E. Waldteufel.
Polka	Night and Morn		M. Buccalosi.
Valse	Swinging		M. Belcger.
Galop	Run Swift		Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, under the direction of Mr. A. W. Seaman, Bandmaster, on the Lawn-tennis ground, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Works at six o'clock this evening, (weather permitting):—

Troop	Cherry Blossoms	
Quadrille	Pawl Jones	Coote.
Valse	Spain	Waldteufel.
Polka	See me Dance	Solomon.
Burlesque	On Sentimental & Comic Airs	Kappey.
Lancers	Must up to Date	Meyer Sultz.
Valse	A Summer's Night in Munich	Collier.
Galop	Potterg ister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SETTLING HIS PROFESSIONAL FEES.—Shapoorjee Nowrojee Mehta, a law agent, was yesterday prosecuted by Mr. Charles Theilman of the Government Dockyard, before Mr. C. W. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 35. The complainant negotiated the services of the accused as law agent to defray certain expenses in the Insolvent Court and advanced him Rs. 100, for that purpose. When the agent rendered an account there was a balance of Rs. 35 which he declined to refund. The accused admitted the receipt of Rs. 100 but attributed his motives for retaining the balance which was claimed by the complainant to the non-payment by the complainant's mother of Rs. 40 which the latter had promised him for another transaction in the Insolvency Court. On the complainant that the accused had no right to retain the money and fined him Rs. 40, and referred the complainant to a Civil Court for the recovery of the amount claimed.

THE SHARP PRACTICES OF THIEVES.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Inspector Dillon, C Division, prosecuted two women named Bheema and Gunga, Kalloo Bootia, a boy of fifteen, and Bapoo Pacha, for aiding and abetting each other in committing theft of a gold ornament valued at Rs. 50 from a child named Kissondass Runchandass, aged eleven months, on the 7th instant, while in the arms of its grandmother Ramabai. From the evidence it would appear that the prisoner Gunga jostled against the child's grandmother in Pinjrapole lane, and remarked that the vegetables she was carrying were not good. Rama bai did not notice anything peculiar in the woman's conduct, but on getting home she missed the ornament from the child. Information was conveyed to the police who recovered the ornament which was passed from the woman Gunga to her accomplices, who were behind her when it was stolen from the child. His Worship in convicting the prisoners, who are a band of well known thieves, expressed his satisfaction at their apprehension. The women Bheema and Bapoo, who had previously been convicted, were each sentenced to undergo hard labour for six months. Gunga received a sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment, while the boy Kalloo was committed to the Sassoon Reformatory for a period of three years.

RECKLESS GHARRIWALLAS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent J. MacDermott of the A Division, placed Carrim Ebrahim, a victoria driver, in the dock on a charge of rash and negligent driving. The prosecuting officer deposed to an accident occurring at eleven o'clock on Thursday night to two European ladies and a little girl of eleven years on the Hornby Road outside the Salvation Hall. The ladies were proceeding to Byculla, after spending an evening at the rink, when the prisoner's carriage was seen approaching from the opposite direction with a number of Mahomedans in it. As the carriage of the accused, who was intoxicated, approached rapidly, and no attempt was made to avoid a collision, the conveyance in which the ladies were seated was run into, and the child was thrown out by the force of the collision. Instead of arresting the career of his animal the prisoner drove away after the occurrence and lashed at every one with his whip that attempted to interpose. After finding his way to Ghoonabutty he jumped off his conveyance and left it in the street. The horse and carriage were placed in the pound by the police who arrested the accused. Yesterday morning Superintendent MacDermott asked for a remand to ascertain the injuries inflicted to the child. The Court admitted the prisoner to bail in Rs. 500 personal recognisance, and adjourned the case till the 16th instant. At the same Court Inspector Cobb, B. Division, charged Noora Manjee, a hackvictoria driver with rash and negligent driving. The evidence showed that the accused whilst driving his vehicle carelessly through Abdul Rahiman Street, between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday night, collided with a dog-cart so violently that the gentleman who was driving the latter vehicle was thrown out on the street sustaining serious injuries to his right arm. The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty and fined him Rs. 25.

RAO BAHADUR APPAJEE GANESH DANDEKAR.—The following speech was delivered by Mr. E. M. Pratt, who presided at the Durbar held at Kolwa, Mahim, when Mr. Appaji Ganesh Dandekar was presented with the sanad which conferred upon him the title of "Rao Saheb" as a personal distinction:—"Gentlemen,—We have assembled here in Durbar to perform the ceremony of presenting Mr. Appaji Ganesh Dandekar with the sanad which confers upon him the title of Rao Saheb. I need boldly say that it is a great pleasure to me to preside at this ceremony and to present this sanad. It is a pleasure in the first place because, I think, I may call Mr. Appaji Ganesh Dandekar my friend: and it is always pleasant to perform a service for a friend, and in the second place because I know that Mr. Appaji Ganesh Dandekar has deserved the distinction which is being conferred upon him. I will not enter into a discussion of Mr. Appaji Ganesh Dandekar's merits. They are as well known to you as they are to me. He is moreover a modest man and might not like to hear too elaborate a eulogy of himself. I therefore only mention the zeal and energy with which he has worked on the Municipality and the local Board. The town of Mahim should be especially grateful to him, for he has spared neither his time nor money in working for the good of his fellow-citizens. Two conspicuous instances of his charity are the beacon that he has erected on the foreshore as a guide to sailors entering the port, and the fine gift of a building for the institution which I hope will shortly be named the Appaji Ganesh Dandekar Dispensary. I congratulate Mr. Dandekar, therefore, not so much upon having received this sanad, but upon having deserved it. Mr. Dandekar has recently been blessed in the birth of a son. I heartily wish that the house of Mr. Dandekar may live long and flourish. Let this sanad remain in the family; and may his sons and their sons reflect with pride that there was among them some one who did good work for Government, and who received his reward. May this reflection prove an incentive to follow in the footsteps of their worthy ancestor."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF H.I.M. THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—Thursday being the anniversary of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, H. E. General Haji Mirza Hussein Khan, Persian Consul-General, gave a breakfast party to all the Persians residing in Poona, and a few others, the arrangements for which were carried out in a befitting style. Among the guests were their Highnesses Aga Khan and Aga Junjee Shah, their Excellencies the Turkish Consul-General and Moleek Tojar of Bushire, Resaldar Saidullah Khan, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Aga Zinul Abedin Shah and many others.—*Poona Observer.*

THE STORAGE OF DAMAGED WHEAT.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. Higgins of the Bombay Municipality, had taken out a notice against Jaitha Dewjee, a grain merchant, to show cause why damaged wheat stored by him in his godowns at Matoonga, and which was unfit and unwholesome for human food, should not be at once destroyed, again came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Buckland of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Do Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

It will be remembered that on the last occasion the case came up for hearing it was contended on behalf of the defence that the grain was not intended for human food, but that it was largely utilised by weavers in preparing starch or *cunjee*, for stiffening their cloth. The contention for the prosecution was that starch or *cunjee* could not be prepared from the damaged wheat, and so his Worship had adjourned the case until yesterday to ascertain whether starch could be made from such wheat.

Karamali Alaibux deposed that he was present when an experiment was made to discover whether *cunjee* could be made from damaged wheat. The *cunjee* that was prepared from the wheat was fit to answer the purposes of dyers and weavers.

Mr. Edwards, manager of the Soondercass Mill, examined by Mr. Buckland, said that the flour shown to him was not fit for the preparation of starch.

Mr. Shankashaw Sorabjee of the Oriental Mill deposed that *cunjee* could be made of such wheat, but it would not stick to the clothes. *Cunjee* prepared from wheat of good quality would stick well and not fall off.

In answer to his Worship, Mr. Shankashaw said that it was written in books on the subject that the same sort of flour as was used in making bread should be used in preparing starch.

After hearing further evidence his Worship remarked that the Municipality was authorised to destroy the grain which was unwholesome for human food, but in this case it was not proved that the grain was intended for human food. His Worship could not make an order for the destruction of the large quantity of wheat stored by the accused. The case was accordingly dismissed.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following case was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, and a common jury:—

FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Lukmanjee Peerbhoy, a Borah, was charged with having given false evidence in a case heard before Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on the 28th June 1890, and with having fabricated false evidence by signing a promissory note for Rs. 300 in the name of the prosecutor Moosajee Waljee, the proprietor of an ice factory, at Bhusawal. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury, said the prosecution arose out of a suit heard before Mr. Cursetjee at the Small Causes Court. A certain promissory note had been executed, and the Marwarees, who held the note, instituted judicial proceedings against the prosecutor in order to recover the money due upon it. At the hearing of the suit, the Marwaree plaintiffs appeared in court, but Moosajee Waljee and another, against whom the suit was jointly filed, were not present. Proof of the service of the summons having been given by the prisoner, who said he had seen the document served on Moosajee in person at the Crawford Market, the judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, who then attached the prosecutor's property at Bhusawal. The first intimation which the latter received of the decree was when he found his property attached, and then he at once communicated with his solicitors. A rule was obtained for a retrial; and at the rehearing on the 18th October, the judge gave his sanction for the prosecution of the prisoner, as evidence was given to the effect that the prosecutor was in Bhusawal at the time the prisoner affirmed he had seen the summons served upon him in Bombay. There was reason to believe that the prisoner, who was also charged with making a false signature in regard to the promissory note, was actuated to commit the offence in question owing to some ill feeling existing between him and the prosecutor by reason of the fact that his wife had left him and gone to reside in the house of Moosajee, to whom she was related.

Evidence for the prosecution was then led. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, one of the witnesses, who was sitting in court, was invited by his Lordship to take a seat on the Bench, and did so.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury for the defence, said it was a most unusual thing for a man to have slept over a grievance for a period of six months as the prosecutor in this case did. He had no idea of prosecuting the accused for six months after the trial in the Small Causes Court, when the offence was said to have been committed; and it was most probably an afterthought which some subsequent exasperation suggested to the prosecutor, who was related to the prisoner's wife. The learned counsel coming to the prosecutor's story, said it appeared to be very improbable and would not be accepted by the jury.

Evidence was then called for the defence. Hassanali Abdul Ali, a Borah, said he kept opposite the Crawford Market a shop for the sale of boots. In June last year, the prosecutor was sitting in witness's shop when the accused came up and handed a summons to the prosecutor.

In cross-examination, witness admitted he was only a servant to a boot-seller. He did not use in the Small Causes Court words "my shop" which the judge had taken down. Witness was not related to the accused.

The Court at this stage adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* H. H. THE THAKORE OF WADHWAN'S XI.

THIS Match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in an easy victory for the home team. The visitors winning the toss decided to go in on a perfect wicket, but Mody and Pundole proved too much for them and the whole team was dismissed for 35. On going in the Gymkhana made 105 for 5 wickets and then declared their innings closed. Going in again the visitors fared somewhat better and were all out for 56, thus losing the match by an innings and 14 runs. Mody took 11 wickets for 25 runs. Appended are the scores:—

WADHWAN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E E Edlmann, c and b Mody	5	s Cooper, b Doctor	6
J M Morcmus, l-b-w b Pundole	7	c Doctor, b Pundole	9
H Pogsen, b Pundole	3	b Mody	2
H H The Thakore Saheb, b Mody	3	b Mody	4
P H Eloe, c and b Mody	5	c and b Mody	10
W P Bannerman, b Pundole	7	c Pundole, b Mody	13
Junglee, b Mody	3	c Daver, b Pundole	2
Bhaljee, c Cooper, b Mody	0	c Davur, b Pundole	3
Samud Singh, c Sangar, b Mody	0	s Cooper, b Davur	2
Chaman, c Pundole, b Mody	0	not out	3
Shivshunker, not out	0	run out	0
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	35	Total	56

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

D D Kanga, b Pogson	17	
D D Powwala, s Sloo, b Edlmann	2	
E N Daver, b Edlmann	1	
B R Patel, c and b Edlmann	2	
S B Doctor, c and b Edlmann	2	
R D Cooper, not out	46	
R E Mody, not out	21	
S H Harvey	To bat.	
B B Baria	To bat.	
D M Dastur	To bat.	
D C Pundole	To bat.	
Extras	14	
Total	105	

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

A MATCH will be played to-day against the Islam Cricket Club. Play commences at 1-45 p.m.

The Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club will play the following matches:—1st Eleven *vs.* Hindu Eleven; 2nd Eleven *vs.* G. I. P. Victoria Terminus Cricket Club, both to begin at 2 p.m. on the Cooperage.

A match will be played to-morrow between the Baronet and the Elphinstone Clubs.

A match will be played to-day between the Arrow Cricket Club and the Municipal Cricket Club on the ground opposite the Municipal Offices, commencing at 2 p.m.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38 Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE PRACTICE OF JUDGES WHO DIFFER.

MOHANLAL MANAKLAL AND OTHERS *vs.* DHIRAJRAM NARBHERAM AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application by Mohunlal and others' applicants and appellants, for a review of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy on the 20th December, 1889. The application was first made, while Mr. Justice Jardine was on furlough, to Mr. Justice Candy, who, on the 25th August 1890, granted a rule *nisi*, which, however, was discharged by the same Judge on the 16th February, 1891. The application for review was renewed before Mr. Justice Jardine on the 1st instant, by Mr. Inverarity, who with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, appeared for the applicants.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the application, said:—This petition was presented on the 12th March, 1890. The losing party, the plaintiff, seeks for review of a judgment of a Bench composed of Candy J. when acting as a Judge, and myself, which was given on the 20th December, 1889. The later proceedings and judgments open up some questions of importance to suitors. Some time, in 1890, the petitioner applied for and obtained an adjournment till after the May vacation in order to secure counsel. Mr. Inverarity, who appears for him, states that this application was made advisedly and with knowledge, that I was about to take a furlough to Europe and to cease for a while to sit as a Judge of this Court: the petitioner being advised that the petition to review might be heard by Candy, J., who had ceased to be connected with the Court, but, as they understood, was about to be appointed to act temporarily as a judge on my departure. The petition was afterwards brought before the learned Acting Judge, Candy, J., who has recorded two judgments about it. In the first he expressed opinion doubtingly that he had jurisdiction, and he issued a rule to the other party to show cause why the judgment should not be reviewed. In the second after hearing counsel on both sides, he held that he had no jurisdiction at all, and discharged the rule with costs. These orders are dated respectively the 25th August 1890, and the 16th February, 1891. The petition has been urged again before me since my return to the Court. The appeal out of which this review arose was heard by us on the 18th December, 1889. We were inclined to differ on our view of the law, and we therefore had a meeting to consider the points of difference. We agreed upon a judgment in writing, which we both signed, and which I delivered as the judgment of the Court on the 20th December, 1889. It is the only judgment on the record, and is the one now sought to be reviewed. It was agreed upon, after the usual judicial deliberation described by Sir Barnes Peacock, C.J., in Khelut *vs.* Tarachurn (6 W. R., 269) and Mahomed Akil *vs.* Assadeennissa Bebee, (B. L. R, 774), see also Rohilkhand Bank *vs.* Row (I. L. R. 6, Allahabad, 468). These authorities show that the judgment so given is the judgment of the whole Court. Where the Judges do not agree the procedure is different. Sir Barnes Peacock says: "If, after discussion and after deliberately weighing the arguments of each other, the Judges cannot agree, their several judgments ought to be delivered in open Court in the presence of the others." I have had to advert to these matters because of a certain ambiguity in the language used by Candy, J., in his judgment of the 25th August, 1890, granting the rule. I have had to consider whether he concurred, because the judgment was, in his opinion, good and just, or because he was the junior of the two Judges. His account is the following:—"We took time to consider our judgment. I was of opinion that the decree of the Subordinate Judge on this point should be restored, and drafted a judgment to that effect. He has framed another, after considerable time taken for consideration, was of opinion that we were bound by the findings of fact of the Assistant Judge, that the diminution of light and air coming to the plaintiff's rooms had not been such as to cause substantial damage or material interference with the plaintiff's comfort or business, and that we were also bound to follow the authorities quoted by the Assistant Judge. It was the 20th December, the last day on which my learned brother and myself sat together in force in the Court: rose for the Christmas vacation, during which I was to cease officiating as Judge in this Court. I, therefore, as junior Judge, withdrew my objections on this point, and concurred in the judgement which is to be found at page 374 of the printed judgements for 1889." My own recollection is precisely the same as that of Candy, J., as to the views I expressed at the Conference, and these are embodied in the judgment which we both signed. I was (and am) under the impression that when Candy, J., concurred in the views, he concurred in the then results of our discussion, and did not depend on my position as a permanent Judge. I therefore interpret the words "I was of opinion" as meaning "I was of opinion until satisfied to the contrary at our judicial consulation," or, to adopt Mr. Inverarity's paraphrase, "I was pressed by the arguments of the other Judge at the consultation, and concurred, still having doubts. If the facts were otherwise, there could legally have been no concurrence at all, which deprives the losing party of an appeal. It would have been our duty under sections 575 and 576 of the Code of Civil procedure as interpreted by the cases I have mentioned and the practive of this Court to have adopted a different procedure. I could not have delivered the judgment as that of the Court. We would have had to announce that we are not agreed. We would have had to give separate judgments as in Shivlal *vs.* Appaji (I. L. R., 13 Bom., and in Devachand *vs.* Himachand (6 Ibid 13 Bom 449). These being heard by the counsel in open Court, we would next have had to consider with the aid of the counsel, whether, the Judges here being equally divided, we should confirm the decree of the Court below under section 575, in which case our decree would be open to appeal, or whether we should refer the appeal before us to one or more Judges. Appaji *vs.* Shivlal (I. L. R., 2 Bom., 304) is a direct authority that it is a misapprehension to suppose that the opinion of the senior Judge shall prevail where section 575 is applicable. As the interests of the parties are so deeply affected, I think "they are entitled, to be satisfied by knowing the opinion of each Judge and the grounds on which it is founded" (Young *vs.* Timmins, Tyrwh., 238). That is our practice in criminal matters under section 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure when we differ. Each Judge is entitled to hold his opinion and express it. As Lord Nottingham says in the Duke of Norfolk's case (2 Swanston, 457), "I must be saved by my own faith, and must not decree against my own conscience and reason." I think, however, that the above quoted statement of Candy, J., confirms my own recollection, which is that the requirements of the law were all fulfilled, and it has not been argued to the contrary. I think, therefore, that the petitioner has not been deprived of any right which the law of procedure gives him. There is, however, another question raised by Candy, J., and which, in fairness to the petitioner, I ought not to leave unnoticed in regard to the delay. The learned Acting Judge ultimately came to the conclusion, as he expresses it that, "without the orders of the Chief Justice, he had acted entirely without jurisdiction in the matter of review." But he accounts for his assumption of jurisdiction without the order of the Chief Justice by supposing that I had passed some order of importance, which would follow as a matter of course and to Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana.

Entrance fee Rs. 3 each.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Monday, the 5th October.

The final will be played on Saturday afternoon, the 17th October.

VI.—GOLF.

The following competitions will be played during the week:—

On the 12th and 13th October, a scratch-match; one round each day; lowest aggregate wins.

On the 14th and 15th October, a handicap competition; one round each day; lowest net aggregate wins.

On the 16th October, a handicap competition; one round of the course.

All matches will be played under the rules of the Royal Bombay Golf Club.

Entrance fee for each match, Rs. 2.

The matches are open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana and to Members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Monday, the 5th October.

VII.—BOWLING.

A Bowling handicap, open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana, will be played off during the week. Entrance fee, Rs. 3 each.

The *final* will be played on Saturday afternoon, the 17th October.

VIII.—GENERAL.

All entries with entrance fees and, where necessary, statements of colours to be worn, and other particulars must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Monday, the 5th October 1891.

Valuable cups and other prizes will be presented for all the events notified in this programme.

Note.—Visitors to Bombay may, on being duly proposed and seconded, be elected as Honorary Members by the Committee.

The various Railway Companies have been asked to make the usual concessions in favour to competitors taking part in any of the event of the "Week." Intending competitors are requested therefore to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries as early as possible, when full particulars will be furnished to them.

The above programme is subject to any alteration the Committee may think it necessary to make.

H. M. STEWART,
H. E. E. PROCTER.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, interrupted.

Telegrams for Guatemala only will be accept ed at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden about noon on Saturday, the 12th instant.

Moulmein route to Stamlight, Bangkok as soon right.

Communication with Chili via Lisbon completely re-established.

Amoor route interrupted.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WARBURTON, Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, is now at Simla on short leave. It is satisfactory to know that the good relations with the tribes holding the Pass have not been the least disturbed, in spite of the excitement along the frontier during the expeditions carried on in the early part of the year.

DURING the week ending the 4th instant the death-rate in Madras was 134·3 per 1000 per annum as against 42·5 the average of the ten previous years. The total number of deaths was 1,030, of which 244 were from cholera.

IT is somewhat interesting to know that the Amir was furnished by his agents in India with a summary of the discussion in the House of Commons regarding the extension of the railway to Kandahar. It is almost needless to say that he accepted the view that such an extension is not desirable at present.

THE receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending August 23rd are more than a lakh in excess of those of the corresponding week of last year, and the total increase since the 1st of April is very nearly twenty-five and-a-half lakhs.

A NATIVE judicial officer of the Jhelum district, Punjab, in explaining a considerable increase in the number of contested cases under his jurisdiction, states that this increase is largely "due to the plaintiffs who generally belong to the money-lending classes, inducing the process-servers, by offering illegal gratifications, to make a false report to the effect that the summons had been duly served, while no service had really taken place, and thus to have *ex parte* decrees passed against their victims."

GREAT regret is felt in the Seaforth Highlanders at Colonel and Mrs. Hilton's departure from the regiment. The gallant Colonel relinquishes the command, and he and Mrs. Hilton have proceeded into Kashmir for two months before leaving for England. The regiment is in splendid order, with highly disciplined men, and while we feel sure that their late Colonel must be proud of their good form, and *esprit de corps*, we heartily sympathise with him in leaving such a fine body of soldiers, with whom he has been for so long associated. In Mrs. Hilton the women and children have had a kind and sincere friend. Colonel Hilton is succeeded in the command by Major Grant, who is a son of the Veteran Field Marshall Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

The *Deccan Standard* says:—We find that the *Safir-i-Deccan*, the vernacular paper that was published within the Residency limits at Chudderghaut, has followed the lead of the *Deccan Times*, and has stopped publication. The list of newspapers in Native States which have voluntarily stopped publication, since the new rules of the Government of India regarding newspapers came into force, is becoming a long one. The last that has discontinued publication is a weekly Hindi newspaper of long standing and probably, in the course of a few months more, every newspaper in a Native State will have ceased to exist.

THE past severe winter killed one of the white mangroves (*A vicennia nivea*) sent to the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society by the late Duke of Buckingham, when Governor of Madras. The dead plant has been turned into a museum specimen, and the peculiar character of its roots can be well seen. The plant grows in the mud on the borders of tropical rivers, and it reclaims a good deal of dry land by collecting the mud about its stilted roots. To aid in this work the roots actually throw projections upward out of the water, which look like the teeth of rakes, and appear to serve the same purpose—that of gathering and retaining the mud and flotsam of the river.

EVERYONE is anxious for the success of the Indian collieries, observes a contemporary; but if they are to get on as they ought to do, the colieries themselves must adapt their ways to a reasonable extent to the convenience of those they deal with. The following instance would seem to indicate that in some cases the object is to avoid custom. The Manager of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Cawnpore, having had his attention called to the Umaria coal, thought he would try a small quantity as an experiment, and wrote ordering a truck-load, adding that the railway receipt should be sent to him V. P. P. The reply was a regret that the goods could not be supplied *without prepayment*. The Mill Manager was a customer to whom any private colliery would have been glad to send a train full of coal on credit, and here he was refused, and his custom alienated, because the colliery rules decline to take prepayment at Cawnpore or anywhere but at Umaria. Can Government expect its enterprises to live, much less to grow, when the hands of the management are tied down with red tape to this preposterous extent?

THE validation of ecclesiastical registers, directed by the Government of India to be carried out in this Presidency, has just been completed, after occupying four months. The churches of England, Scotland, and Rome submitted no registers, being of opinion that their registers required no validation. Only registers from a few of the Wesleyan and Lutheran clergy were submitted, which is attributed to the fact that most of the dissenting clergy do not see the *Gazette*. The validation commission now meets to draw up its report to Government.

THE officers of the Forest Department are, though provincialized, it is said, to be put on to lists larger than provincial ones for the purposes of promotion. The Punjab, Coorg, Berar, and the Central Provinces will form one list, the N.-W. P. and Oudh, Bengal, and Assam another, while Bombay, Madras and Burma will remain, as at present, with lists of their own. This change will, it is hoped, do a good deal towards equallizing promotion. It is not contemplated, we understand, to move men about from say, the Punjab to Coorg, though an officer would be liable to such a transfer.

THE Prince Yanasi of Japan chides the Americans for the looseness of their marriage laws, tells them they marry in too much of a hurry, and mix business principles with their love affairs. "In Japan," he says, "the principle underlying our marital relations is that the affection which makes marriage happy is not the love which preceded the union, but the respect, esteem, and sense of mutual helpfulness which arises afterwards. But this way of trying to secure a good wife by first testing her sometimes fails. Some men marry thirty or forty girls in trying to get the right one. When a wife doesn't suit the husband he just sends her back to her mother with a kiss and his blessing. Then he marries another."

SIR JOHN TYLER, the Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P. and Oudh, having been informed, while at Bareilly, of the outbreak in the Central Prison at Agra, proceeded at once to investigate the cause of the rising. He was engaged in taking depositions in the jail up to 9 p.m., but nothing new has transpired. The prisoners were all men under sentence of transportation for life, who were being got together from neighbouring jails to admit of a sufficient number being shipped off in a batch to the Andamans. The rising can, therefore, only be attributed to a desire on their part to make one last desperate effort to regain their freedom, and not, it would appear, to bad management on the part of the jail officials, or to the exercise of any undue severity towards the prisoners. After paying a second visit to the jail, and seeing things in a satisfactory state, the Inspector-General left by mail train.

THE statistics of the recent census in Singapore show the cosmopolitan character of the population, which appears to be one of the most hybrid in the world, containing representatives of every Oriental race. In an area of 206 square miles are crowded 121,908 Chinese, 22,701 Malays proper, 16,035 Natives of India, 2,485 Javanese, 806 Arab, 287 Japanese, 211 Siamese, and a motley crowd of Armenians, Asiatic Jews, Persians, Africans, Turks, and natives of Polynesia. The European population, which is under 3,000, consists largely of Scotchmen, Germans, Dutch, and Swiss, with a sprinkling of almost every European race. As to the Eurasians, their number is put down at 3,589; but this does not include several hundreds of persons of Goanese descent and other Asiatic Portuguese and Dutch. It is generally thought that the Bengalis are but scantily represented in Singapore: but from the figures before us, it appears there are 3,452 natives of this presidency there, who are looked upon as an important factor in trade, and are much more highly esteemed than the 12,503 Tamils who furnish a large proportion of the street labourers, syces, and money-lenders of the colony. There are only fifty-four Parsees, who, like the Armenians, are in affluent circumstances, though, unlike them, they have not competed on equal grounds with the English residents as merchants and professional men.

THAT criminal as well as general history repeats itself, is once more proved by the fact that the infamous Schneider and his wife had a couple of prototypes in the shape of a Frenchman named Dumollard and his worthy spouse, who, between twenty and twenty-five years ago, committed a series of murders almost precisely similar in every detail to those which have lately come to light in Austria. Servant girls were enticed to their doom on the pretence of being provided with comfortable situations, and their money, clothes, and trinkets were appropriated by the fiendish pair. "Pere Dumollard," as the mob affectionately called him, was duly guillotined, in spite of an affecting appeal to the Emperor; but the she-demon was spared. The terrible story was told at the time in *All the Year Round*, under the heading of "A French Wolf."

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 13TH SEPT. 1891.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Missa Celestis.—Hymns 163, 322 and 161.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 196, 25 and 235. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Stainer.
The offertories are for the Additional Clergy Society.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-30 a.m.—Matins—Holy Communion and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 261, 34 and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR BALLS AND BANQUETS.—We are specially importing an inexpensive Champagne, "*Vin Royal*" (Rs. 36 per doz.) It is the cheapest brand in India,—quality considered.—To Messes and Clubs we send a sample bottle free. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., opposite Bazar-ut Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

TO LET—BELMONT, Parli Hill, Bandora. Beautifully situated. Every convenience. Rent moderate. Apply on the PREMISES.

FOR SALE—A second-hand ENGLISH VICTORIA, on elliptic springs, with removeable coach-box in top order by Kesterton just landed per s s. Raimuck. Apply to LUDHA, EBRAIM and Co., Byculla.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Samoon House, Bombay.

MOST artistically finished ZOROASTRIAN NEAR YEARS CARDS of exquisite beauty, with Greetings in Guzerati language, now ready. FOR SALE, at SHERIAR ASPANDIAR IRANI, Kaibadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. O. CAMPBELL'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, plants, &c., at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

THE undersigned has just received, Ex. Rohilla, an extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions to suit Ladies, Gents, and Children, and are selling at very cheap prices, in order to clear the over-crowded stock from the shop.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE and BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

COLABA.—PORTION of a BUNGALOW; four Rooms; situation good. Rent low. Apply, Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH SALAD OIL, Pure, in Fancy bottles, each As. 12, per doz. Rs. 7-8; French Olives in bottles, each As. 5; and French Capers in bottles, each As. 4. PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters, viz Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at 4 oz., Re. 1-4; 8 oz., Rs. 0-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

FOR SALE.—Six Platt's Roller Cards, 40 inches diameter. Can be seen at work in the Coorla Mills. For particulars, apply to the MANAGER or to J. COWASJEE JEHANGHEER and CO.

FOR SALE.—Handsome French-built Miniature BROUGHAM, price Rs. 800. Bombay-built VICTORIA, price 550. Both carriages fitted with brake and practically new. Apply "N." care of this Office.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectively invited.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 3-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets, Diamond Rings, Watch Guards, Set of Buttons, &c., &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY PILLS.—Hundreds of Acute Cases cured, possessing Astringent, Anodyne and Anti-Spasmodic Properties, as a preventive and curative Agent in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Cholera. Also a most invaluable ——. FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold Framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 92, Meadow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

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EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. R. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious.—Mr. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikers:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... ½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... ½ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 8; with Postage, Rs. 54.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

ALL our BILLIARD CUES are thoroughly seasoned in India and we have a stock exceeding one thousand to select from.—Champion Cues Rs. 15; 4 Spliced Cues Rs. 10; 2 Spliced Cues Rs. 7-8; Ash Cues Rs. 5 each.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 16, Marine Street.

MYOPIA.

NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED Persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing Glasses which give them clear Vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted Eyes; but the Vision of the Myopic Eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same Persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

This Myopicity does not indeed arise in low degrees of Myopia, but when minute objects, such as small types, cannot be distinctly seen in a good light at the distance of a foot, Glasses are imperatively required for reading, in order to remove the causes that must otherwise operate to increase the defect.

It seldom happens, however, that the same Glasses are useful for correcting both distant and near Vision, and of the two the necessity for correcting the distant Vision is the more urgent, be it may rather be said that one is essentially necessary and the other convenient and desirable.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND LONDON

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, (KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

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HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON An agreeable place to visit during the HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 15. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country consignments towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kaithiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON, 295, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Wilderoft, 1,916 tons, Captain J P Murray, will sail to-day for Bussorah, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Randoch, 1,172 tons, Captain F E De Faye, sailed yesterday for Bussorah, with the same bottom cargo.

THE British s s Aldborough, 1,518 tons, Captain J J Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts Craig and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 58 chests opium, 111 horses, 39 syces, and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J G Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs King and three children, Mr A Allen, Mr A Mcattee and 60 deck.

THE s s Aldborough, 1,518 tons, under the command of Captain J J Jones, which arrived in harbour on Thursday night from Hull, reports that he was grounded on the sandbank, 35 miles from Suez lighthship. No apparent damage has been done to the vessel.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AHD AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,602 tons, Captain G F Jophson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Thomas, Mr Symes, Mr. Bottenhein and 3 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rannoch.....	1172	Faye	A	B I S N Co'
" Mt. Labonan	1555	Nelson	E	W&A Graham & Co
S.S. Poonani	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Kaveri	...	.....	M	Shepherd & Co
" Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	O	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Neera	...	Nacoda	...	Shepherd & Co
I G S Magdala	.....	30 ton Crane Indian Marine.		

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S.Persia	2317	Hutchinson	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Bisagno	1498	Baccarani ...	4	F Bozzoni
" Teheran	1984	Hall	9	P & O Co
Barque Valiant..	1522	Valiant	10	H A H & Abdoola
S.S. Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Pemba ..... 986 Livingstone.....B I S N Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Barque Glen Caladh..... 510.....Lamont.
S.S. Kapurthala.....1122.....Rothwell ...M Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Aldborough (s).....	Jones	Hull, Aug. 10.
11	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Sept. 9.
	Pemba (s)	Livingstone ..	Buseh, Aug. 29.
	Gwalior (s)	Jephson	Hongkong, Aug. 19.
	H M S Blanche....	Lindley	Trincomalee, Sept. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Rannoch (s)	Faye	Bassorah.
	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London, &c.

The steamer Wildcroft, Captain Murray, obtained her part clearance yesterday for Bussorah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ganges for Antwerp, &c.
" Nyanza, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Lawada, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
7 Arratoon Apcar s ..... Spence ..... Hongkong, Aug. 19.
Thames s ..... Seaton ..... London, Aug. 7.
Arara s ..... McKinlay ..... Cardiff, July 29.
Hugh Cann barq ..... Lewis ..... Cardiff, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

September 7.—Steamers Nowahera, Sirsa, Wing Sang, and Watora.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
29 Assyria s ..... Nailor ..... Bombay.
30 Rannock s ..... T E DeFaye.....London and Antwerp.
31 Himalaya s ..... Masson ..... Bombay.
31 Simla s ..... Robertson ..... Persian Gulf.

Sept.
1 King Aurthur s ... Fairweather. Bombay.
2 Kapurthala s ..... Rothwell ..... Bombay.
4 Alton Tower s ..... Tregerthen ... Bombay.
5 Arabia s ..... Skinner ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
29 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay.
29 H M Pollock s ... Clark ..... Marseilles.
31 Newcomen s ..... Hansen ..... Antwerp.

Sept.
1 Romola ..... Marrifield ... Dunkirk.
2 Simla s ..... Robertson ... Bombay.
2 King Arthur s .... Fairweather. Persian Gulf.
2 Emir s ..... Robson ..... Antwerp.
2 Assyria s ..... Nailor ..... Persian Gulf.
3 Aisbaby s ..... Maxfield ..... Antwerp.
3 Rannoch s ..... T E DeFaye. Bombay.
3 Himalaya s ..... Mason ..... Bombay.
4 Rod Cross s ..... Corney ..... Antwerp.
6 Kapurthala, s ..... Rothwell ..... Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Rufford Hall, Millard, Sir Charles Forbes and Co., for Liverpool.
" Alton Tower, Trogerthen, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.
" Arabia, Skinner, McIver, Mackenzie and Co., for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FROM LONDON.

Renown s—50 cases candles, A Jukikhand.
Rohilla s—18 packages books, &c, Thacker and Co; 100 packages provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 6 cases books, B Ahmaram Shet; 6 cases toys, H S Habib; 12 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Jamsetjee Framjee; 16 cases ham, bacon and cheese, H Manockjee; 10 cases ham, bacon and cheese, W H Green and Co; 2 cases books, B X Furtado and Brother.
Clyde s—3 cases clocks, H Vogel and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rohilla s—250 casks colours, Gopaljee Mooljee; 40 cases colour, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—27 bales printing paper, A H Mahomedally.
Ebro s—275 barrels alum, 67 Goculdas; 50 drums linseed oil, C Mooljee; 200 barrels alums, C Ramjee; 275 barrels, D Dewohand; 200 barrels alum, E Allibhoy; 150 barrels alum, A Bhaljee; 27 packages colour, 534 kegs paints and 215 drums linseed oil, J C Bungaleo.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—27 cases writing paper, and 18 bales colored paper, A H Mahomedally; 35 bales printing papers, Aug. M Misrohi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—4,000 cwts jowari, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts wheat, Wm. Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 22 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 46 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 5,000 cwts wheat, C Macdonald and Co.
City of Dundee s—7,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 23,000 cwts jowari, Ralli Brothers; 1,116 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—440 bales cotton, 700 cwts castorseed and 200 cwts jowari, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Iran's—8,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 990 cwts wheat, 1,485 cwts linseed, and 156 cwts mustarseed, John Fachiri; 1,032 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts niger seed, 500 cwts mowrasseed, and 1350 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Persia s—4815 cwts groundnut, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—297 bales cotton, B Hurdayal; 100 bales cotton H Amulukchand.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—24 cwts genda horns and 4 cwts myroe tooth, M M Essabhoy; 1 cwt Cambay stone, G Allabhoy; 150 cwts bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 34 chests opium, M H E Elitas; 2 cases rose oil, R A Mochalla.
Bisagno s—169 cwts copalza, 7 cwts galinuts, and 8 cwts hingha, Quan Lun Esoo; 6 cwts genda horns, 7½ cwts copiate 40 cwts fennelseed, 84 cwts raisins and 280 lbs rose oil, Yue Lun Ching; 500 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Oo; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 57 cwts sandle wood, C Ebram; 6 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—220 bales twist, E J Abraham; 65 bales twist C Macdonald and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—25 bales cotton, John Fleming and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.
(FROM 30TH AUGUST TO 7TH SEPTEMBER 1891.)

EXPORTS.

S s Purulia, (Bombay)—1,002 cwts rapeseed, 4,677 cwts wheat, 127 corges skins, 50 lbs tea, 238 cwts cotton unpressed, 187 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—117 bales cotton, 1,623 cwts wheat, 384 cwts rice, 609 corges skins.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—552 cwts rapeseed, 559 cwts wheat, 230 corges skins, 2 corges hides, 753 cwts cotton unpressed, 20 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Pemba, (Bombay)—54 bales cotton, 1,930 cwts wheat, 2 cwts rice, 2,600 lbs tea, 444 cwts cotton unpressed.
S s Braunfels, (Antwerp and Hamburg)—1,849 bales cotton, 14,299 cwts rapeseed, 10,000 cwts bones, 300 lbs tea.
S s Clan Maclean, (Marseilles)—510 bales cotton, 11,140 cwts rapeseed, 44,678 cwts wheat, 385 corges hides.
S s Clio, (Hull)—57,124 cwts wheat.
S s Newcomen, (Antwerp)—58,684 cwts wheat.
S s Romola, (Dunkirk)—6,000 cwts rapeseed, 56,200 cwts wheat.
S s Inchdune, (Hull)—80,000 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S s Etolia, (Liverpool)—228 pieces prints.
S s Cuba, (Glasgow)—320 pieces prints.
S s Renown, (London)—147 pieces prints.
S s Netherly Hall, (Liverpool)—100 pieces grey goods, 776 pieces white goods, 1,625 pieces prints.
S s Bagdad, (Bombay)—200 pieces grey goods.
S s Newcomen, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,640 pieces white goods, 90 pieces prints.
S s Rilwa, (Bombay)—132 pieces prints.
S s Clio, (Hull via Bombay)—8 pieces prints.
S s Rufford Hall, (Liverpool)—96,350 pieces grey goods, 33,295 pieces white goods, 11,053 pieces prints, 3,010 lbs grey yarns, 10,500 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 1,003 cwts iron bars, &c, 2,539 tons coals.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—2,783 pieces grey goods, 1,215 pieces white goods, 170 pieces prints, 490 lbs grey yarns, 18,600 lbs Turkey red and died yarns, 25 cwts copper.
S s Assyria, (Bombay)—125 pieces prints, 300 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.
S s Rennoch, (London and Antwerp)—21 pieces grey goods, 1,128 pieces prints, 1,495 cwts iron bars, &c, 2,018 cwts steel.
S s Himalaya, (Bombay)—33,106 pieces grey goods, 21,163 pieces white goods, 3,186 pieces prints, 21,700 lbs grey yarns, 18,980 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 5 cwts spelter, 106 cwts copper, 27 cwts yellow metal.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—2,000 pieces grey goods, 100 pieces white goods, 3,000 lbs grey yarns, 300 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.
S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—26,900 pieces grey goods, 24,247 pieces white goods, 3,382 pieces prints, 3,050 lbs grey yarns, 3,600 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarn, 32 cwts yellow metal.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

252-90—Macfarlane E and H—The Advocate-General and others vs Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Pathan and others—Conry and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

579-90—Little, S F and N—Beamjee Nowrojee Bamjee vs Shapoorjee Sheriarjee Madon—Ardeshir, H and D.
674-90—J C Cama—For pauper—Amina Bibee vs Shaik Adma bin Shaboodin—Wadia and G.
240-87—J C Cama—Hurrilall Jumnadas vs. Mooljee Giga and others—Wadia and G—P R and K and M E and H.
517-90—Nasu and H—Allibhoy Jeewanjee and others vs Shaik Tyebhoy Abdoolabhoy—Payne, G and S.
422-90—E Wilkin—Nensey Dewjee and another vs Bai Gungabai—Payne G and S.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

A DECLINE of ½ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday at 95; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106¾. The French Funds were unaltered at 96½ for Rentes; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at rcs. 25·33. A further advance of ½d. per oz. was established in the price of Bar Silver in London at 45 5-16d.; and Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £77½ for Fours, and £76⅞ for 4½ per Cents. In New York also the metal was ⅛ cent. dearer at 98½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·85 dollars. The Banks in London put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 5d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £50,000 in Gold, and only £10,000 in Silver, all for this port.

The Bank of England weekly Returns disclose an increase of one per cent. in the Bank's Reserve since the previous Wednesday, making the Reserve stand at 46 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent., and the market rate of discount was unaltered at ⅞ per cent. on short London Bills; but it was reduced ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper yesterday, say to 2⅞ per cent.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed was firmer, but the old quotations of 42s. 3d. per quarter on the spot, and 42s. 6d. to arrive, ex-quay, are still quoted for Bombay Seed. The Wheat Market had become flat, and a decline of 1½d. per cental is reported both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 3d. and 7s. 11½d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively.

Wednesday's Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were afterwards increased by 2,000 bales, making the total for that day 14,000 bales; and yesterday the market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quieter; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian. 4⅛d. remained the price of spot Mid.-Americas; and Surats were unchanged in value, with the exception of Dhollerahs off all grades, which, following an advance of 1-16d. in Broach on Wednesday, were higher to the same extent. American Arrivals were 7-64d. lower in all positions excepting the most distant in which the decline was 3-32d., the extreme quotations being 4 25-32d. for September deliveries, and 4 63-64d. for January-February. The day's Import were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market had an upward tendency.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau Report issued under yesterday's date states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton States is 82 11-16 per cent. compared with 88⅛ per cent. last month, 85½ per cent. in September last year, and 86⅜ per cent. the year before, the average of the previous 5 years having been 84½ per cent. Heavy rains are reported on the Atlantic; Drought, Bollworm, and Catterpillar on the West.

In presence of the above report, however, the price of ready Midlands gave way ⅛ cent. per lb. at 8⅛ cents; while Futures for December declined 31 points, say to 8·75 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 17,000 bales, and the figures for the first arrivals of the new season give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Thursday's Receipts.....	17,000	22,000	15,300
Five days' do. ...	85,000	106,000	76,300
Since 1st Sept.	118,000	181,900	127,900

Here, the Cotton Market has been more active to-day than for a long time past, the total sales summing up 2,800 bales. Of these, the Mills have taken 1,700 bales, consisting of 350 Dharwar at Rs. 165; 350 Dhulia, at Rs. 140-50; 250 Barsee, at Rs. 154; 250 Bengal Ginned, at Rs. 157-67; 150 Karanja, at Rs. 167; 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 157; 100 Morvi, at Rs. 162½; and 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 175½ per candy; while for export the purchases have been 500 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 175; 400 Ujein Ginned, at 174½; and 200 Damergaum, at Rs. 178 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady and prices are unchanged, excepting that for Dharwar, which is Rs. 2 per candy higher.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has been done again to-day in this market, the tone of which remains quiet; and the price of *Pessy* has further receded half an anna per cwt., our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-7-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 5-6-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 5-1-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-4-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-2-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-11-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-4-0	"

SEEDS have become dull, and hardly any fresh business has been reported, while *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have further declined one anna per cwt. at our quotations, say:—

Linseed.....	Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-12-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat ..	8-0-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-8-0 to " 7-9-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-12-0 to " 6-15-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	241 bales.
Wheat	21,434 cwts.
Linseed	3,207 "
Rapeseed	12,695 "
Ground nuts.....	1,313 "
Castor seed	860 "

FREIGHTS are still weak; and very little demand for tonnage is now apparent. Business has been done for Liverpool, in Wheat, at 21s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened irregularly, with 1s. 5 3-16d. quoted for Bank Demand, but nothing was given at the rate, and the market soon settled down to the closing quotations of yesterday. Business is still extremely quiet, a little Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5¼d., and Demand at 1s. 5 5-32d. being all that has transpired to-day, and buyers feel the continued absence of Merchants' Bills. Forward Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 5¼d. for January transfer, and 1s. 5 9-32d. for February; and Credits at 1s. 5 19-32 for January delivery; closing ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 5 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 5½d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 5½d.	"
Credits

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CAINE'S REPLY TO LORD WENLOCK.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Mr. Caine writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* replying to Lord Wenlock's recent criticisms of his statements regarding the distress in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Caine says that his informant is an extremely well informed native gentleman, who is more likely to be correct than Lord Wenlock, whom he (Mr. Caine) warmly attacks. He advises the Governor of Madras to take educated natives more into his confidence.

CLOSE OF THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the International Oriental Congress were brought to a conclusion yesterday.

CRIPPLED TROOPS.

Numbers of the men taking part in the military manœuvres in Hampshire have been lamed completely by wearing a new kind of boots which the authorities are serving out to the army.

SALE OF THE DERBY AND ST. LEGER WINNER.

The race-horse Common has been bought by Mr. Blundell Maple for £15,000.

BARON HIRSCH'S SCHEME FOR THE RELIEF OF THE JEWS.

Baron Hirsch has floated a company with great trading and financial powers to promote the emigration of oppressed and poor Jews in Europe and Asia to America. There are eight subscribers to the company, including the Rothschild and Sir Julian Goldsmid. The capital of the company is placed at £2,000,000.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

The next meeting of the International Oriental Congress will probably be held at Seville.

THE AMERICAN COTTON YIELD.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 10

The total yield of the American Cotton crop for the past season is estimated at 8,656,000 bales.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 10.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton states is 82 11-16 per cent. There have been heavy rains on the Atlantic side and drought with ball-worms and caterpillars on the west.

THE FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

PARIS, SEPT. 11.

The manœuvres of the French troops, now taking place, shew that the army is in an admirable state of organization.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the home-ward mails of the 4th instant, arrived here at 9-30 p.m. yesterday.

SUEZ, SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, with the out-ward mails of Sept. 4th, left here for Aden at 11-30 p.m. yesterday.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—23rd Regiment 2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment, Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Delamain, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant with effect from the 5th September. 27th Bombay Light Infantry, 1st Belooch Battalion—Lieutenant Southey, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer. 3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Major Mac mahon, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Com mand, and Captain Birdwood, Wing Officer to be Wing Commander, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, transfered. 25th Regiment 3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment, Bombay Infantry—Captain Williams, Wing Officer, 26th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity and will be graded above Captain Colomb and below Captain Chapman, with the sanction of Government.

Adjutant General's Department.—Captain Bellers, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, officiated as Assistant Adjutant General, at head quarter's, from the 7th to the 8th instant both days inclusive.

The undermentioned officer is seconded in his regiment for 5 years with effect from the 15th August :—25th Regiment 3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment, Bombay Infantry—Captain Colomb, Wing Officer, Acting 5th Assistant to the Political Resident, at Aden.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 442, of the 29th ultimo, it is notified that the under-mentioned officer has been seconded under Army Regulations, India :—Lieutenant Brace, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, to be Wing Officer, 26th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant Koown, Wing Officer, 7th Regiment (1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, to be Assistant Commandant, Burmah Military Police, and is seconded in his regiment for one year, from 14th August.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 468, of the 9th instant, Captain Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Bombay District.

Deputy Surgeon-General Graves, Medical Staff, having been appointed by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief to fill a vacancy in the Bengal Administrative Medical Staff, is, under instructions from India Head-Quarters, directed to proceed to Quetta with the least possible delay, in order to take over administrative medical charge of that district. 2nd Lieutenant Brand, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 9th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Adjutant General's Department —Honorary Captain Wiseman, on private affairs, in India, from 1st September to 29th February 1892. Royal Artillery, Lieutenant E. F. Hall, 35th Field Battery, from 6th October to 5th November, in extension, on medical certificate.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

Military Department.—Captain Campbell, the Guides, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major Mein, Hyderabad Contingent.

The following appointments are made:—1st Infantry—Captain Shakespear, to be Second-in-Command ; Lieutenants Hodson and Cooke, to be Wing Officer. 2nd Infantry—Lieutenant Macdonald, to be Wing Commander ; Captain Braid, Royal Artillery, officiates as Ordnance officer, 4th class ; Lieutenant Lister, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal.

The following officers are granted leave:—Captain Walker, 20th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Holland, 24th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenants Foley and Obbard and Surgeon Daly, each one year; also Colonels Sym, 5th Gurkhas, and Babington, 12th Bengal Infantry, one year.

Promoted to Captain.—Lieutenant George Arthur Cookson.

Captain Shopland, Bombay Dockyard, officiated as Assistant Director, Indian Marine, from 25th April to 30th May, 1891.

Foreign Department.—Consequent on the death of Captain Davies, Berar Commission, Kumar Shri Harbanjee Rawaji is appointed to 2nd class and Lieutenant Davidson to 3rd class in Commission.

Lieutenant Waller officiates as Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion.

Mr. Francis, Bombay Revenue Department, is appointed Director of Land Records, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Public Works Services.—Major Scott, State Railways is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Department, Government of India.

Legislative Department.—Mr. Wigley, officiates as Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, during the absence of Mr. Macpherson.

Home Department.—Mr. Glazier is permitted to resign the Civil Service.

The following four officers are appointed on probation: to be Assistant Commissioners, 4th grade, Burma.—Messrs. Clark, Gayer, Chapman, and Wallace.

Mr. Venning, Civil Service, officiates as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Marine Department.—Captain Pryce is appointed Port Officer, Akyab, *vice* Captain Finny.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Gramatzki officiates as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam. Mr. E. E. Oliver is promoted permanently to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, SEPT 11.

His Highness Sayajirao, Maharaja of Baroda, was entertained at a *Pan-supari* gathering and was given a welcome address this evening on behalf of the Association at a bungalow near the station, specially decorated for the occasion. A detailed letter follows. He received also addresses from the Committees of the Poor Students' Fund and the Native General Library.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The Poona Gymkhana opened to-day its return two days' match with the Bombay Gymkhana. The Poona pitch was perfectly dry and in capital order and the batters could calculate on the character of the bowling with certainty. The light, however, at times was rather glaring, but taking all circumstances into consideration the match could not have taken place under more favourable circumstances. Very little interest, however, was taken in the event, and at the opening of the game there were no spectators present. A word should be said on the inadequate arrangements made for reporters in chronicling the match. The Poona Cricket Committee for some unknown reason have stopped the representatives of the Press from having access to the score book, with the result that it has become a matter of exceeding difficulty to report correctly matches which take place on this ground. This is both unfair to the members of the Press and the visiting cricket teams. The absence of Mr. E. E. Steel, Lieutenant Anderson, Captain Rogers, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Johnson was noticed, and was considered to weaken the visiting team to some extent especially in bowling, as Messrs. Raikes and Steel are considered to be two of the best bowlers that have appeared on this pitch during the season. In the Poona team there was the absence of Lord Harris and Colonel Rhodes now on there way from Simla, to be counted against the team, so this in some measure balanced matters. Play opened at noon, Bombay going in to bat. Captain Smith and Mr. N. Durrant were first to go to the wicket to the bowling of Captain Piers and Lieutenant Geoghegan. They, the batsmen, immediately showed form, and though making no brilliant hits, did pretty good execution with the bowling. The score was telegraphed at 30, when the promising bowler Lieutenant Stuart took a turn a trundling in place of Captain Piers, and he soon dislodged Mr. Durrant, who retired, being bowled off his pads for 12. Captain Steele took his place. The fielding of the home team was poor, and as one instance of this which occurred a little later, Dr. Kilkelly was allowed to make 4 runs of a very small hit. Captain Steele had a very short life at the wicket, and the second ball from Lieut. Stuart settled his business for the innings. Dr. Kilkelly now partnered Captain Smith who the while had been making a steady stand, and some good batting was witnessed. The Doctor handled his willow freely making good cuts and drives to boundary. Major Von Donop and Captain Randolph were put on to try and upset the stand, but it was useless, the batting was as free and easy as ever, and the bowling and fielding showed no improvement. Dr. Kilkelly was at length removed by Captain Randolph by a full pitch and he left the wicket with the score of 33 put up in fairly good time. Mr. Macbeth went out to Captain Smith who still hung on, and he had not been in many minutes before the century was recorded by a brilliant drive for 5. Boundary hits and twos and threes were put on almost at every other stroke and the bowling analysis suffered, not a maiden being made by any of the trundlers, when the telegraph board at 1-20 p.m., registered 120 for 3 wickets. Lieut. Stuart was then again put on in place of Major Von Donop but to no effect, and the scoring went steadily on, everyhit being for two and upwards. When at 130 an impression was commenced to be made upon the visitors. Mr. Gould was given out leg before wicket to Mr. Geoghegan's bowling, before he could score, and Mr. Creagh also retired without opening his account, being run out. Mr. Nicholson then went in to partner Captain Smith, who was still batting well. Captain Smith at 140 hurt his hand slightly and showed signs of giving out. He skied a ball to Mr. Geoghegan off Mr. Randolph, and the former being equal to the occasion, Captain Smith retired with 68 runs to his credit. Mr. Nicholson managed to put up 14 runs when he was clean bowled by Lieut.. Stuart. The tiffin bell then rang and immediately on resumption of the game Mr. Clark was caught by Captain Piers off Mr. Randolph. Mr. Cookson was given out leg before wicket, the bowler being Captain Randolph, when he had put together 12 by neat batting and Mr. Gill had 9 to his name, not out. The innings closed for 179.

Poona went to the wicket shortly after half past 3, and sent in Dr. Trask and Lieutenant Wilson to the bowling of Messrs. Macbeth and Clark. An excellent stand was made by these batsmen. They hit out freely and well, and were superior to the bowling. Mr. Gill and Dr. Kilkelly attempted to dislodge them, but they went steadily on and shortly before 5 o'clock, the century was telegraphed amidst much applause. Repeated changes were made in the bowling, Captain Steele also taking a hand, but it was all of a very feeble character. The fielding of the Bombay team, like that of Poona, was capable of considerable improvement. Twice Dr. Trask was let off in the slips. At 5-30, 150 was put up ; and Mr. Nicholson at 160 was given trial at the "leather." He proved successful in dislodging Dr. Trask, taking his wicket, and Dr. Trask returned amidst applause, having put up the capital score of 66. His stand at the wicket lasted two hours and a quarter. This is Dr. Trask's best record for the season. Lieutenant Usborne then partnered Wilson, who was bordering now on his century. At six o'clock Poona had 180 runs, and immediately after Wilson retired at the hands of Dr. Kilkelly. Wilson playing the ball on to his wicket. His score amounted to 80, carefully put together. The telegraph board now stood at 182 for 2 wickets. Mr. E. Drew next went out to Mr Usborne, Mr. Nicholson and Dr. Kilkelly bowling. Both batsmen got well set, and at 6-10 200 was upon the board. Mr. Usborne right on the call of time was caught by Mr. Clark off his own ball, his score being 31, Drew still in with 4 runs to his credit. The total for the loss of 3 wickets was 209. The game will be resumed to-day.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RAILWAY LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 11.

The formal sanction to the construction of the Gauhati Lumding Section of the Assam Bengal Railway, has been granted by the Secretary of State.

THE MIDNAPORE-SINI SURVEY.

A railway line survey from Midnapore to Sini on the Bengal-Nagpur system is completed.

CAVALRY CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

The Staff for the cavalry camp-of-exercise will be decided upon on the return of Brigadier-General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, who is expected on the 4th October. On the result of enquiries regarding supplies of forage likely to be available in December in the neighbourhood of Aligurh, the site of the Camp will be finally settled.

STRENGTHENING OF THE GUARD AT GILGIT.

The guard of the British Agent at Gilgit is to be strengthened by two hundred Gurkhas and two mountain guns with a few more British officers, owing to the recent local troubles in Hunza and Nagar.

E. I. RAILWAY NEW TIME TABLE.

In order to secure accurate arrival of mail trains at Gazeabad from Allahabad, the East Indian Railway have a new time table under consideration. A longer time for the journey is proposed, and between Delhi and Kalka about an hour and-a-half quickening, when the line settles after the rains.

THE DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

Mr. Jacob's case came before the Magistrate to-day. Several witnesses of the Bank of Bengal were examined regarding the receipt of the amount of three lakhs from the Nizam's Government to Mr. Jacob's credit, and of the withdrawal of the money by Mr. Jacob. Bail was still refused, but the Magistrate permitted Mr. Jacob to be waited on in jail by a private servant and to obtain his meals from an hotel subject to their being passed by the jail doctor.

THE CALCUTTA SHAMBAZAR RIOT.

The case against the first batch of the Shambazar rioters was concluded at the Alipore Sessions to-day. Four of the accused were acquitted and the remaining eight were found guilty. On these sentence will be passed tomorrow.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM THE FALL OFF A HORSE.

Mr. Hamilton, Officiating Collector of Hooghly met with a serious accident yesterday when mounting his horse. The animal was very restive and threw him down. He was picked up unconscious, in which condition he has remained since. He sustained several fractures and concussion of the brain.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 10.

10 p.m. ... ... 79°

FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 11.

8 a.m. ... ... 79°
10 a.m. ... ... 82°
2 p.m. ... ... 84°
6 p.m. ... ... 79°

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 20.

"Clothed and in our right minds"—the text on which Mrs. Oscar Wilde once preached an eloquent exhortation in support of rational dress and economical funerals—is brought back to memory by the words of the Master of the Rolls, spoken ex-cathedra lately on a question of national if not universal importance : the fitness of masculine dress. "I know hundreds of young men" said the master, while every one looked trustfully in the great man's face, and hung upon his words. "I know hundreds of young men" he repeated, and his audience realized that he was speaking no more than the truth in saying that he had used his opportunities of making acquaintance with the young men of the world and their works and pomps. "I know hundreds of young men in London," continued the judge, "who if they were told that their trousers were made by beginners would go mad" On this good authority it seems that, to the gilded youth of London, the fact of being in his right mind is contingent, not merely on being clothed—nor even on being clothed in the rational garments designed by the Reformed Dress Society, but on being clothed in garments absolutely perfect in fit and finish—the chef d'œuvres of a master hand, not the experiments of an apprentice. Here is a fearful climax which we may at any moment be brought. Given an incautious person in the tailoring line ; what more likely than that the secrets of the slop shop and the sweater's den should be divulged and the story of a tailor prince's rapidly acquired fortune poured into the confiding ear of masherdom. After which there would be—not the deluge—but Hanwell.

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But happily for the sanity of the world, its young men are not much given to making exhaustive enquiries into the genesis of their clothes. Like the illies of the field which labour not, neither do they spin, our younger brethren are not solicitous wherewith they shall be clothed ; always provided their tailor keeps them, like the lilies, a pattern to Solomon in all his glory. Of late indeed it has been noticed that gentlemen are beginning independently to choose their own neckties ; and pink has been the favourite colour during the summer months, with a button-hole *en suite* of pale rose buds or delicately scented Malmaison carnations. The credit of this new departure towards æstheticism in manly garb is due to advanced womankind, which led the way in making the tennis shirt a thing of beauty, and the "blazer" a joy for ever. There is no reason, according to a recent article on "Education in neckties", why this artistic progress should stop at the correspondence of tie and flower. Socks and handkerchief, hat band and umbrella, might be brought into chromatic accord, and then we should indeed be many steps nearer the abolition of what Mr. Chamberlain the other day termed "the repulsive ugliness of masculine attire."

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Considering that so much is still wanting to beautify male attire, it is a pity that masculine writers on the subject of dress should not confine themselves exclusively to their own costumes until they have brought them within measurable distance of perfection. In a Doctor's Holiday note, lately sent round for review, we are told that the natural outline of the human form divine should be that of a classical vase narrowing at the neck and again at the ankles. The skirt by pronucing a widening towards the feet, destroys this symmetry and leads the skirt-wearer to make an artificial incurve somewhere else, or to use the Doctor's own words : "The principle herein unconsciously adopted is that of balancing the expansion of one part of an outline by such constriction of another part as is feit to be in due proportion." The learned writer gives several methods of obliterating or disguising the offending waist, one being to drape, or in plain words to swathe it round and round until it harmonises with the expanded outline created by the skirt. According to his ideas, a baby's outdoor costume should be a cashmere bag like a pillow case, fastened round the waist (he forgets that he objected to such an artificial incurve in baby's mamma) and over all the clothes by a running string. As regards foot-gear the Doctor recommends that the front of the boot should be wide enough to admit of the natural play of the toes, and to prevent the ugly effect of such a broad end, it can be prolonged beyond the toe and stiffened and shaped artistically. The book is not on the whole much addition to reformed dress literature, and sometimes gives the idea that it is the work of one of the Master of the Rolls' hundred young men, after being told the maker of his last new suit.

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The very latest thing in the way of business that women have taken up is the wearing of new and uncomfortable boots for other people. In a small and pettifogging way, according to an inquisitive brother journalist, this has been practised in many households without fee or reward by long suffering younger sisters, but the first to put it on a business footing—he uses the word advisedly—is of course a smart Yankee damsel.

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The fashion of sweeping the streets with trained dresses does not find favour in Vienna. The Prefect of Police objects to it on the ground that, in raising the dust, infection a diseases are distributed. Unless Viennese stree ts are more satisfactorily cleaned than ours, there is good reason why, apart from the fear of spreading disease ladies should avoid trailing drosses.

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The Paris Municipality, which has recently set up a statue of Danton, and is said to favour the idea of erecting a memorial to Dr. Guillotine, has refused the gift offered by Lady Caithness, Duchess of Pomar, of a statue of Marie Stuart, Queen of Scots. Lady Caithness, who is a Theosophist, is said to believe herself a re-incarnation of Marie Stuart. Lord Caithness, strange to relate, is a re-incarnation,—but not quite in the same sense,—of his own ancestor, a former Earl of Caithness, who sat as judge on the trial of Mary Stuart's husband Bothwell. However interesting the statue of the ill-fated queen might be under these circumstances, we must agree that Paris is quite equal to supplying the demand for home manufactured notorieties to decorate its streets.

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The rejection of the resolution in favour of female suffrage in the House of Assembly, New South Wales, by fifty-seven to thirty-four votes, is a damper on the ardour of the advocates of the principle, for it is not in ignorance that the representatives have spoken. Sir Harry Parkes has been educating the public mind on the question for some years ; and Lady Jersey, the wife of the Governor-General of the colony, is one of the most ardent upholders of the principle. Poor Woman ! after this snub from the antipodes, where unlike the old country the gentler sex can ill be spared, it might be well if she tried a little judicious boy-cotting and let the South Welshmen feel her want.

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Apropos of women, "a womanly woman" announces that Miss Olive Schreiner, the gifted author of 'An African Farm,' has a *cannibalistic* love of raw meat. She takes her beefsteak just warm enough to remove the effects of the ice-box. But why, one naturally inquires, is Miss Schreiner cannibalistic because she likes her steak under done. Cannibalism does not lie altogether in the degree of crispiness to which a joint attains in the hands of an inexperienced chef. If Miss Olive Schreiner dined off another novelist, or journalist even, say she ate the head off "a womanly woman—" that would be cannibalism not reprehensible in most eyes, but quite justifiable considering the provocation and the untruthsomeness of the morsel.

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Another correspondent, not a womanly woman, gives a pleasanter account of Miss Schreiner, who is at present residing in Cape Town, where she mingles freely in society, and is frequently to be met at Government House. Miss Schreiner is quite a young lady, rather below the medium in height, with girlish form, dark lustrous eyes, and a profusion of brown hair. Unlike most writers she is brilliant in conversation, and will discuss, without reserve, the leading topics of the time. She is greatly interested in public matters, and is often present at the debates in the Cape Parliament. Although the "story of an African Farm"—the book which made her reputation—was published so far back as June 1883, Miss Schreiner, with the exception of a few articles in the magazines, has not since appeared in print. She has, however, not been idle in the meanwhile, but has been assiduously writing, and intends shortly to come to Europe for the purpose of publishing the more matured products of her gifted and richly-stored mind. Miss Schreiner lives in pleasant rooms in Cape Town, close to the Houses of Parliament, overlooking the private grounds of the governor and the Botanic gardens, and commanding a magnificent view of Table Mountain. Miss Schreiner is one of a highly intellectual family. One of her brothers is a barrister in leading practice at Cape Town ; another is a distinguished traveller and scientist, while her sister has attained great influence by lectures on temperance platforms.

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The death of Miss Robina Hardy, following so soon that of Miss Jessie Fothergill, makes a wide gap in the list of women fiction-writers. Miss Hardy was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Hardy, a dentist of Edinburgh, where she was born and spent most of her busy useful life. In connection with Grey Friars Church, Miss Hardy worked hard outside her profession of literature among the poor of the Grassmarket. But while engaged in neighbourly kindness, she acquired a knowledge of character which was turned to account in her writings. Jack Halliday, the hero of Grassmarket, was her first story and was a remarkable success. Then she published 'Katie, an Edinburgh lassie,' 'Glenairlie the last of the Graemes', 'Kelgarvie,' a story of East Fifeshire, and 'Tibbie's Tryst' her last book, which was issued about two months ago. Miss Hardy had reached middle age, and for some time had been in declining health.

REVIEWS.

DR. POLLEN'S "RHYMES FROM THE RUSSIAN."

THE first thing that needs to be said about this little book of verse is a matter of news, not of criticism. There is no truth in the rumour that for reasons of decorum it has been stopped by the Customs authorities. We hope this *dement's* will not interfere with the sale of the book, which claims no intervention from authority, whether fiscal or ecclesiastical, though perhaps here and there the Swinburnian asterisk might have been introduced without disappointing any legitimate curiosity. If it were possible to convey in a single volume, and in English, a correct idea of the tone and character of Russian poetry this book would convey it. Dr. Pollen has endeavoured to make it as representative as a volume of about a hundred and twenty pages could be. A tinge of despair colours much of the Russian poetry of the day ; but while faith is dead love has not grown cold. Most then, of these poems are sad, though some few are religious, while others again are patriotic, and some few warmly erotic. Dr. Pollen has given samples of every class, and perhaps this was the best way of effecting his avowed purpose of conveying a general idea of how Russian poets write and what they write about. He has made it a rule faithfully to reproduce the metre of the original. Rules of this kind are often hard taskmasters, as the conscientious traveller must have felt often enough, especially when attempting the impossible feat of rendering Russian dactyls into lines that should not be entirely unmusical. The volume, however, abounds in evidence that the Russians may claim to be considered a poetical people, and that some at any rate of their poets are gifted with the divine fire. Their first and greatest poet is, of course, Pushkin, and we do not quite understand why Dr. Pollen has given him the second place in his selection. It may be that Dr. Pollen has followed the chronological order of his own translations. Pushkin was born in 1799, and fell in a duel, before he was forty, in 1837. Lermontof, with whom the volume opens, was not born till 1814. He also died in a duel before his twenty-seventh year, in 1841. He knew and adored Pushkin, and wrote a passionate poem on the latter's death, from which Dr. Pollen has only given us the following four line extract :—

> Silent the sounds of wondrous songs ;
> Their latest notes have pealed ;
> Narrow and dim his resting place,
> The singer's lips are sealed.

In the closing stanzas of this powerful poem Lermontof accused the Court of the murder of Pushkin, because the duel in which Pushkin fell had arisen out of some Court gossip or scandal about Pushkin's young and lovely wife, repeated by the old Dutch Ambassador Hecker. The infuriated poet insulted the aged Ambassador in open court. Whereupon the Ambassador's son challenged and killed Pushkin.

In his poem Pushkin s on death Lermontof told the Court that with all the black blood of all their fore-fathers and descendants they could never wipe out the stain of the pure blood of the poet—This was strong language to use to autocrats, and of course for this piece of outspokenness he was promptly sent in exile to the Caucasus, where he flung his life away in a duel, thus fulfilling a prophecy he had made about himself in a poem called "Dreams" beginning thus :—

> 'Neath midday heat, in Dagestana's Vale,
> With leaden ball in breast I lifeless lay ;
> From a deep wound smoke rose upon the gale,
> And drop by drop my life-blood ebbed away.
>
> Alone I lay upon the sandy slopes ;
> The craggy cliffs around me crowded steep ;
> The sunlight burned upon their yellow tops,
> And burned on me who slept no mortal sleep.
>
> A dream I dreamed, and saw in sparkling bowers
> An evening feast in my home—far away—
> Where young and lovely women, crowned with flowers,
> Conversed of me in accents light and gay.
>
> But, in their happy talk not joining, one
> Sat far apart, and plunged in thought she seemed ;
> And oh !—the mystery knows God alone—
> This was the dream her young soul sadly dreamed.
>
> She saw in vision Dagestana's Vale,
> Where on the slope a well-known body lay ;
> From the black wound smoke rose upon the gale,
> And in cold streams the life-blood ebbed away.

Lermontof's character appears in the selections translated from his poems. He seems to have been a sad, wild, reckless youth—something of "our sad, mad, glorious brother Villon" of Swinburne's verse—sick of life, of love, and of all things. Look at him as he exhibits himself in these lines :—

> How weary ! how dreary ! with no friend to ease the heart's pain
> In moments of sorrow of soul !
> Fond desires ! But what use the desire that is ever in vain ?
> And o'er us the best years roll.
>
> To love. But the loved one ? 'Tis nothing to love for a space ;
> And for ever Love cannot remain.
> Dost thou glance at thyself ? Of the "has been" remains not a trace,
> And all gladness and sorrow are vain.
>
> The passions ? Ah ! sooner or later, their malady sweet
> Will vanish at reason's behest ;
> And life—when the circle of cold contemplation's complete—
> Is a stupid and frivolous jest.

At the same time these are the symptoms in some of his verse of a deep religious longing for something better and higher than the life of sense and passion, as in his lines on "Prayer." From Derjavin, the handsome common soldier who became a poet and attained the doubtful honour of being one of the Empress Katherine's favourites, and from Nadson, who was, like Keats, killed by the critics before his twenty-first year, brief extracts are given. But Nekrasof, the successful newspaper editor who died some fifteen years ago, and Maikof, who has been described as the Russian Tennyson, seem to be great favourites with the translator. The latter however, has a sly humour which Tennyson never affected, and occasionally peeped into regions that the English Laureate cared not for. See, for example, this cunning fragment on "Propriety" :—

> Ferdinand, the King, was courtly !
> Pink of nice refinement he ;
> All the naked plasts of Venus,
> Placed he under lock and key.
>
> But the Herculean statues,
> Left he in their places bare !
> Men he did not mind offending ;
> Hurt the ladies ? He'd not dare !

Some of the songs translated, it has been suggested to us, could probably be sung to the Russian music, and as they would be new to English audiences they would probably take well.

Dr. Pollen's selection does not fill a large volume, but it represents the results of wide reading in Russian verse, and of a determination to exhibit it in many aspects to the English reader. Of the execution of the difficult task he has undertaken little but praise can be said. A book like this is calculated to awaken interest in Russian poetry, and it may be inspire a few of Dr. Pollen's readers to qualify themselves for taking a direct draft from the sources from which he has drawn with such happy result. A few years ago, before the study of Russian was seriously taken up in India, such a book would have been phenomenal, and it is as striking a token as we could have looked for of the industry which a language that may some day be of vital importance to us is being studied in the services in India.

PRACTICAL HORSEMANSHIP.

THE volume on riding in Messrs. Bell and Sons "All England" Series comes at a time when it almost invites comparison with the book on the same subject in the Badminton Library. The present hand-book is less pretentious, and covers less ground, but we should not be surprised to hear that from a practical point of view Mr. Kerr's hand-book was by a good many people preferred to the more ambitious volume, in which, to tell the truth, there were many pages of rank A. B. C. commonplace. Mr. Kerr, V.C., will still be remembered by a good many people in India as second in command of the 2nd South Mahratta Horse, and some of his riding and racing reminiscences are of local interest. There is a little less of the riding school in Mr. Kerr's directions than in some recent books on the subject, and the work throughout aims at fulfilling the practical purpose set out in the title. Though a mere hand-book, it contains a wonderful amount of information on connected subjects, such as the choice of a horse, on shoeing, feeding, saddlery, bits and bitting, and there is much horsey wisdom in the chapter of random wrinkles with which the book concludes. From this chapter we take the following instructive reminiscence :—"The oldest race horse I ever had to deal with was an Arab, well known on the Bombay side of India as 'Cronstadt.' His last race, one crowned by victory, was the Welter, a mile and a half over the Byculla course. I fed this game old campaigner on a mixture of pulse known as gram, scalded barley, a sprinkling of oats, and some ground nut, and, as a salad, a handful or two of lucerne with a few carrots. To win such a race at the age of twenty-two, towards the close of a laborious career, carrying eleven stone, was no little testimony to the virtue of a mixed diet, in which barley formed the main element." The book, it should be added, is copiously and well illustrated. Mr. Kerr has also written a smaller manual of "Horsemanship for Ladies," and has in preparation a volume on driving and stable management.

A NEW ANTHOLOGY.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have reissued in their choice and handy Golden Treasury Series the admirable selection of poems which, thirty years ago, were arranged by Mr. Coventry Patmore, under the name of "the Children's Garland from the best Poets." The collection is not mainly or even in a large degree children's poetry, properly so called, but Mr. Patmore has made his selections on the intelligible principle of introducing only such poems as within his knowledge have actually pleased intelligent young people, a criterion which has gained for the "Children's Garland" acceptance amongst children of a larger as well as of a smaller growth. There is no collection that we know of of which the same thing can be said, and it is not surprising to hear that the present edition is the twelfth.

SCOTTISH SCENES AND STORIES.

"SCENES and Stories of the North of Scotland," by John Sinclair, author of the "Heather Belles," &c., published by James Thin, Edinburgh, and Simpkin Marshall and Co., London, is a book which ought to afford much interest to Scotsmen in India. The author describes in a racy and graphic manner lochs and glens and ruined castles which he has explored, and which being remote from the ordinary thoroughfares of travel, are comparatively unknown even to Scottish tourists. By careful and painstaking study and inquiry he has unearthed the stories of the Northern strongholds of defunct clans, showing the parts they played in the ancient history of Scotland, and which, but for his explorations, might have remained in obscurity. His descriptions of the scenery of Loch Dinch, the Black Rock, with its "fearsome burn" and black chasm, the Assynt in Sutherland, the Shetland Islands, etc., become almost poetical at times, and the whole is agreeable interspersed with humorous incidents which the author has collected in the course of his travels. In books of Scottish anecdote we are accustomed to find old and worn out tales, told perhaps in fresh language, but there is no gainsaying the fact that Mr. Sinclair's anecdotes have never been told before. Additional interest is lent to the publication by the lithograph illustrations it contains.

A BEEFSTEAK AND MUTTON CHOP SOCIETY FOR BOMBAY.

(BY AN OCCASIONAL REPORTER.)

ON Monday last a meeting was held near the Crawford Market, with a view to organise a Beefsteak and Mutton Chop Society. A gram-fed member of the Corporation took the chair.

In opening the proceedings the chairman observed that although he was recognized in Society as thoroughly gram-fed, still he had furtively on occasions partaken of beefsteak and mutton chop, as he had found that too copious meals of gram and *dal* were rendering him intolerably stout.

Dr. Macaulay Flower moved the first resolution, referring to the formation of the new Society. He remarked on the number of idle and apparently worthless bullocks and sheep in this country, and thought that by judicious selection progress might be made towards utilising the pie-dogs, so plentiful in our streets. Their very name favored the idea. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman then remarked that an important branch of the Society's work would be amongst elderly ladies, especially those having a son or a daughter married, which son or daughter had been blessed in turn with children. These ladies would be scientifically instructed in the art of sucking that nourishing article of diet given us by Providence through the medium of the long-suffering *moorghee*.

A diversion was here caused by one of the audience dressed as a butler, who opposed the formation of the proposed Society on the ground that his master ate meat, and his master was a very violent man, who kicked him when his dinner was spoilt ; but who was as a *garrah* as a broken-winded horse whenever he was laid up with fever and confined to a vegetable diet. He thought too that if he could keep his master on boiled grass, with an occasional bran-mash, he would not be so *mustee* when he got his monthly accounts.

This speaker (who gave the name of Gungadeen) was ruled out of order, and ejected with violence.

The chairman, in submitting a set of rules for the new Society, proposed that the Society should be called "The Society of Unnatural Livers" In order to be distinguished from the "Natural Living Vegetarian Society" recently started.

This title was objected to by Mr. H. Ardhead, who remarked that beef was the natural food of a nation that had eaten and enjoyed it for hundreds of years. He became very obnoxious, remarking that it was an idiotic thing to start a meat-eating society amongst people who ate hardly anything else, and said that the whole thing was got up to bring the chairman's beauty of outline into greater prominence.

This the chairman denied, and a heated argument sprang up, which however soon ceased, and the meeting dispersed, after passing a resolution to think the thing well over before taking any further steps.

In the course of the proceedings one of the audience pointed out that it was a mistake to think that the British Army owed its victories to a beef diet. It was on the whiskey drunk by the Scotch and Irish regiments that the British flag floated so triumphantly.

CAPTURE OF ESCAPED CONVICTS.

A SURAT correspondent, referring to the affray between convicts and police in the train at Panoli, says :—One of the prisoners who escaped from the train on the 31st ultimo near Panoli Station, has at length been captured, and the body of another who jumped into the Kim River in order to escape from the police who pursued him, and was drowned, has been found a long distance down the river. The police who made this capture and discovery was the Gaekwar police under that energetic officer. Superintendent Rao Bahadur Pragji Laxmudhar, who, being informed at Navsari of the affray by a telegram, immediately left for the scene of the fight by the next train proceeding in that direction. He found two prisoners crouching under thick bushes in the jungle of Mohli Naroli near Kim. A rush was made on them, but only one was caught, the other, however, being captured a few days ago, as above mentioned. Rao Bahadur Pragaji Laxmudhar was only recently transferred to Naosari, and may not be much known in Gujerat. He was formerly in police charge of the Gaekwar Mahal of Amreli in Kathiawad, and there he is well known as the capturer of a number of troublesome Sindhi and Makrani outlaws.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. BLANCHE IN BOMBAY.

HER Majesty's Man-of-War, Blanche, (Commander G. R. Lindley) arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Trincomallee, which port she left on the 4th instant. The vessel is of 2,000 tons, and possesses 6 guns, 2 torpedo tubes, 4 quickfiring 3-pounder guns, and 2 Nordenfelt guns. She has a complement of 176 officers and men, all told. She has been visiting Calcutta, Madras, and Pondicherry. While at the latter port, in August, cholera broke out and five sailors were attacked, four of whom died. The Blanche afterwards went to Trincomallee, where she was detained in quarantine for three weeks. As soon as the intelligence reached Bombay, the flagship, Marathon, which was at the time in Bombay at once sailed for Trincomallee to render any assistance that might have been required, and Dr. Newland was temporarily transferred to the Blanche, the doctor of the latter vessel being sent home on account of ill-health. On the Blanche's arrival in Bombay, Dr. Newland rejoined the Marathon. She has come to Bombay for orders, and will likely remain here for sometime. Since August last, there has been no sign of cholera on board, and the health of the crew is very good. During the voyage she experien

dips the point of his lance in the matter, and probes the tender part of the calf's skin with it. In five days this will have taken effect, and be ready to be used on patients. But there is more yet to be said regarding the care exercised in the calf virus used. In Germany, which is admitted to be the best vaccinated country in the world, and where calf vaccination is practised, the calf, when the lymph is ripe for extraction, is slaughtered, and a thorough autopsy is made, for the purpose of discovering traces, should there be any, of latent diseases. Should it be proved thoroughly healthy, then the virus is extracted and used. This no doubt, is an absolute guarantee of safety; but assuming that ordinary care is taken it would be a costly and super fluous precaution. Now it is known that whatever skin disease man or animal may have, inoculation will aggravate it, and if it be not perceptible at first will soon make its appearance. The calf is therefore kept under constant observation during the five days the virus is at work on its inoculated body. If the animal exhibits any trace of ailment of any sort it is rejected as unfit for use. The vaccinator, or man in charge of the calves, has a chart showing the temperature the body should stand at during those five days. If the animal should become feverish, and the temperature should go up, the calf is examined by the vaccinator, and put aside. It will therefore be seen that there is no danger of blood diseases from lymph the of the calves used in Bombay. Indeed, Bombay has become famous for the purity of its lymph. It is sent in a preserved state to Burma, Zanzibar, and even as far as Australia, it being considered so pure and good. It has been said that calf lymph creates a severer inflammatory action than does humanised lymph. That does not mean that there is more danger in it. We all know that the lower classes of natives of India are subject to various forms of skin diseases which become aggravated by inoculation. Children after vaccination are often seen suffering from unsightly eruptions on their faces and other parts of their bodies; but whenever so soon as they recover from the effects of the vaccination, those eruptions disappear, and the body is left healthier than before. Thus vaccination may be said to have sometimes a two fold effect—rendering the body proof against small pox, and at the same time acting as a blood purifier.

The change which has come over opinion of the Indian people in regard to vaccination of late years is extraordinary. When the Act was first introduced, there was naturally a good deal of opposition to it on the part of the ignorant, and during the first year there were about three hundred prosecutions, while last year there were only eight. Having satisfied themselves of the benefit of vaccination, they are even eager for it. The karkuns have no difficulty in bringing them forward; they even, as has been stated above, come voluntarily to be operated upon, for the cow being the sacred animal of the Hindus, they like the idea of being vaccinated with the lymph from the calf, and some of them almost look upon it as a religious rite. There is only one drawback which vaccinators in Bombay have to contend against, and that is indeed a serious one, which ought to have speedy remedy. There are twelve stations in the city, at two of which vaccination is carried on every morning; but there is not proper or sufficient stable accommodation for the calves. When inoculated the animals ought to be kept isolated from the others, to prevent contagion from diseased to healthy animals. We know how dangerous foot and mouth disease is, for instance, and contagion so spreads sometimes that many calves have to be destroyed, which, with sufficient accommodation, allowing of the animals being isolated, would be avoided. Thus, though some expense would be incurred at first from the erection of stables in connection with the vaccine depots, it would prove economical in the end.

There is in conclusion, only one piece of advice which may be given to parents who are about to have their children vaccinated. It may be considered superfluous, as the vaccinator should see to it himself; but there is no harm in explaining. The first article in the directions addressed by the Privy Council, in July 29 1871, to official vaccinators, is thus worded:—"Except in case of immediate danger of smallpox, vaccinate only subjects in good health. So far as regards children, be certain they have no fever, no gastro-intestinal irritation, no skin disease; that they have no eczema behind the ear, in the groin, nor anywhere else in the folds of the skin. Do not vaccinate, unless in case of necessity, in cases where children have recently recovered from measles or scarlatina, or when erysipelas is present in the house or its neighbourhood." In regard to this Dr. Warlomont remarks in a chapter of his book explaining that careful vaccination is free from danger: "These recommendations constitute the safety valve of compulsory vaccination. Superior to the law, there is, in the country where it exists, the authority of the doctor, who can always, on his own responsibility, exempt an infant from vaccination, when he finds conscientiously that its state of health necessitates adjournment. What folly to shout then, *vaccination or poison*, when the law admits of such wide interpretations." Vaccination is free from danger," he adds, "when it is practised with necessary precautions, skill and care;" and that is practised with skill and care in Bombay, even the most pronounced opponent of vaccination would admit if he would watch the process for himself.

THE HOUSE TAX IN MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The imposition of a house tax in Dhanduka, in Ahmedabad Collectorate, is causing bitter discontent in the town. What the people complain of in bitter terms is not the imposition of the tax itself, but the series of coercive measures with which they are visited by the ruling authority of the Taluka, with the object of compelling them to accept the tax, against the imposition of which they have in a legal and constitutional manner resorted to the court of justice by filing as many as three hundred suits. The matter is now heard from day to day by the Civil Court, and being *sub judice* I am prevented from making any comments thereon.

On the people complaining that the imposition of the house tax is not such as courts of justice would call legal, they have been mulcted by the ruling authority here in exhorbitant sums of money under cover of the income-tax. A study of the past year's figures must convince any one that the increase is only due to the cause I have described, as not only is the income-tax levied for years together on the same individuals doubled, trebled and quadrupled this year, but brothers who had been levied as members of an undivided society have been charged separately, and that too doubly. Further, boys of 15 are charged, and people who up to the present moment had never been charged a single pie (some of whom could barely maintain themselves) are put in the list. Ever since the introduction of the house tax the ruling power here, that is to say the Mamlatdar, in the exercise of his authority which is fourfold—(1) as Vice-President of the Municipality; (2) as First Class Magistrate; (3) as Income-tax Collector; and (4) Mamlatdar under Act 3 of 1876—tried always under one pretext or another to do his worst against such of them as persist in fighting out the municipal cases or aid their friends and relations. Nothing will satisfy the people short of the appointment of a special officer to enquire into the action taken by the Mamlatdar. He should be totally unconnected with the present Ahmedabad officers, whose end they think have been more than poisoned by the Mamlatdar. Before such an independent officer they are prepared to lay their cases which, by this time, number hundreds.

I need not add that the people, as a body, are very quiet and law abiding, and I believe it will be a boon to them if you will, by giving publication to the above, bring relief to them in proper time, and show to the Government of Bombay that they have done nothing to merit censure, much less the graver measure of having their municipality suspended by Government for no fault of theirs.

Dhanduka, Sept. 8. FAIR PLAY.

DR. STEPHAN, the German Postmaster-General, is seemingly a great humourist. It appears that his Excellency had taken train to Koningsberg and arrived at Dirchu, he stepped into the station telegraph office to wire his safety to his wife at Berlin. The official recognised his chief at once, and with all obsequiousness began to write down his message. Suddenly the morse instrument used for service telegrams only began to work, and when the clicking had ceased, His Excellency took up the paper ribbon and read as follows:—"Look out for squalls, Stephan is somewhere on the line. He will be joining his wife everywhere." The Postmaster-General smiled sardocically, and then went to the transmitter and flashed back this reply—"Too late." He has already poked his nose in here. Stephan!—Sir William O'Shungnassy, who introduced the telegrph into India, had a habit of coming upon his offices suddenly and unannounced. One day, it is related, he came unexpectedly into an office, and sat down to test the instruments. He had barely done so when a message came in from the next office, and was of a confidential nature and intended for the Telegraph Master. It ran thus: "Look out for the Old Buffer, he is on his way to you." Sir William promptly replied: "The Old Buffer is here, and fines you Rs. 10 for using the wires unauthorizedly."

The collapse of another Australian land company, writes a contemporary, gives a further proof of the value of our warnings as to this class of investment. It also shows to what an extent the financial prosperity of the Australian colonies is based on the assistance of investors in England. The high prices paid for labour in Australia, and the go-ahead enterprise shown in various industries, must not be taken as merely the signs of a real prosperity. It is largely artificial, and needs to be constantly bolstered up by advances of capital from England—capital which must be lost in the suspension of undertakings like the Anglo-Australian Bank. The liabilities of this bank, which is little less than a land loan company, amount to £120,000, of which more than a fourth is due in England.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices on Thursday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vaudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carrol, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Jeevanlal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jeva Kardi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nawroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Malji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowanda Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE CROCODILES IN VEHAR AND TULSI LAKES.

Mr. Phipson said he wished to draw the attention of the members of this Corporation to the large number of crocodiles which were allowed to enjoy a peaceful existence in the two artificial lakes of Vehar and Tulsi, from which this city obtained its water-supply, and to propose that steps be taken to lessen their number. How those creatures originally found their way into the reservoirs high up amongst the hills in the island of Salsette it was difficult to say, but that they existed there in large numbers, especially in Tulsi lake, was a fact which could not be denied and was greatly to be regretted. The crocodiles (for it was a popular error to call them alligators) belonged to the species known as the broad-mouted crocodile (*croco dilus palustris*) or common *muggur* of this part of India. The food consisted of fish, wild fowl and turtles which inhabit the lakes, together with an occassional animal which they might succeed in dragging in from the banks. It was of the utmost importance that the fish and aquatic birds should be protected as they tended to keep the water free from floating vegetable matter, and for that reason alone every effort should be made to rid the lakes of the presence of the crocodiles. Those who had visited "Mugger Pier," near Kurrachee, where a large number of crocodiles were kept in a tank, would remember the sickening fœted stench which emanated from those loathsome reptiles; and they would find that a walk round the banks of Tulsi lake would tend to revive the recollection in a very forcible manner. He knew of no animal in the world the excreta of which had a more offensive smell than those of the crocodile, and it was simply disgusting that those creatures should be allowed to live and multiply in the Bombay reservoir. He trusted that the members of the Corporation would authorise the Commissioner to remedy the evil by giving rewards to the men in charge of the lakes for catching and destroying the crocodiles, and for obtaining their eggs during the breeding season. The cost of doing that would not be great and if the amount of the reward was made proportionate to the length of the crocodiles killed (say Re. 1 per foot), it would, he thought, act as a strong inducement to the men in charge, assisted probably by fishermen from Thana, to catch and destroy the largest of those offensive creatures. A reward of two annas a piece should also be paid for the eggs, which were readily found under the bushes near the water during the months of April, May and June. The natives of Malaca had a very simple and effective method of catching crocodiles, which was described in a book by Mr. W. T. Hornoday, entitled "Two years in the Jungle" (page 306), and if the same plan were adopted in the lakes here the nuisance to which he had drawn their attention would soon be abated. He concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"(1) That the Commissioner be authorised to adopt such measures as he may consider necessary in order to lessen the number of crocodiles which at present infest the artificial lakes from which this city obtains its water-supply. (2). That the Standing Committee be requested to recommand from what account the necessary funds should be provided."

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, referring to Mr. Phipson's remarks regarding "Mugger Pier" at Kurrohee, said the offensive smell was not occasioned by the lepers but was due, or mainly so, to the number of lepers residing there. For his own part he believed the crocodiles were "scavengers of nature," and removed certain refuses lying in and about the lakes.

The Commissioner said there appeared to be some difference of opinion as to whether crocodiles in the lakes were good things or bad things, but as far as he was concerned he was satisfied that the two reasons given by Mr. Phipson were sound and that the fewer crocodiles in the lakes the better, even though they might be "scavengers of nature," for there was very little refuse to scavenge in the lakes from which Mr. Phipson has said, but he hardly thought it necessary that the Standing Committee should be called upon to make a financial proposal in regard to the matter, for he had sufficient funds available for the purpose. Mr Phipson would, therefore, perhaps, be good enough, if the first portion of his motion was adopted, to withdraw the second. If the "hunting" at the lakes should be found to be so extraordinarily successful that the funds he had mentioned were not sufficient then he would ask the Standing Committee to go to the Corporation for a grant in connection with the work. But he did not anticipate that the number of crocodiles was so enormous that the financial resources at his command would be exhausted, even if the rate alluded to by Mr. Phipson were increased to Rs. 2 per foot.

Mr. Phipson intimated that he would withdraw the second part of his proposition.

Mr. P. M. Mehta suggested that the words "requested to devise" should be substituted for "be authorised to adopt," in the first line of the motion.

Mr. Phipson agreed to the suggestion.

Dr. Blaney said the whole proposal from top to bottom was *ultra vires*. Was there not, he asked, a section in the Act which placed the responsibility of preserving the purity of water in the lakes upon the Commissioner? Was the Commissioner empowered or not, at any time and all times, to take such measures as would keep the water in the lakes pure? In his opinion the whole object Mr. Phipson had in view had been completely served by his having brought the matter to the notice of the Commissioner. The Commissioner had intimated that he would take the necessary steps; therefore why should so much sensation be created? Why should they be getting up a great big hammer to hammer at nothing. He thought they should adhere to the principle that the Commissioner had the whole responsibility of preserving the purity of the water in the lakes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik remarked that for years past they had not been aware that there were crocodiles in the lakes, and it was greatly to the credit of Mr. Phipson to have called their attention to the subject.

Dr. Bhalchandra observed that the thanks of the Corporation and the whole of the citizens of Bombay were due to Mr. Phipson for having brought the matter to the notice of the Corporation.

Mr. K. M. Shroff asked why, if the presence of crocodiles in the lakes interfered with the purity of the water, had not the Executive Engineer in charge of water works made a report to the Corporation? Perhaps that gentlemen might be of a different opinion, but any way he (the speaker), thought it would not be undersirable if they had a report from the Executive Engineer. (Cries of "no, no.")

Mr. P. M. Mehta: He is not a natural historian.

Mr. Shroff, continuing, said but it was part of that official's duty to see that such impurities as those which had been referred to did not exist in the water. If that was not his duty then whatever the condition of the lakes might become they might be kept in ignorance until an outsider came forward and set the whole matter before them, as in the present case.

The Commissioner, without referring to what had or had not been done by the Executive Engineer, observed that no Commissioner had been ignorant of the presence of crocodiles in the lakes, but perhaps it would never have occured to him that they were such a serious source of pollution had not Mr. Phipson drawn his attention to the fact. No one who had served for years in Guzerat, as he had done, ever looked upon crocodiles as anything but the natural occupants of lakes and tanks, for almost every lake and tank was full of them, and he repeated that it would probably never have struck him to bring the matter forward unless his attention had been distinctly called to it.

Mr. P. Mehta: Mr. Phipson has added a new terror to life in Bombay. (Laughter.)

The motion, with the alteration suggested by Mr. Mehta, was then adopted.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING QUESTION.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji moved "That the Commissioner be authorised to invite fresh tenders for electric lighting, as an experimental measure, including a clause for the continuation of such contract as may be agreed upon, or for the purchase of the contractor's plant in the event of the installation proving successful, such lighting being from the Arthur Crawford Market Tower along the Esplanade and Hornby Roads to the Apollo Bunder, including lighting that market, Church Gate Street, Elphinstone Circle, and the Rajajai Tower."

In the course of a long speech Mr. Kabraji pointed out that the proposition was almost identical with the one brought before the Corporation and negatived in May last. He did not bring it forward for re-discussion as a "faddist," but because at the meeting at which it was previously discussed there was only just a quórum of members, and most of those gentlemen who were in favour of the introduction of the light were unfortunately absent on that occasion. The question, which was long decided by the Corporation in terms of a recommendation made by a Committee of experts, was one of great importance, and not one to be negatived by a small meeting of only 25 out of 72 members, and therefore he had brought it up once again. On the occasion in question the Corporation threw the proposal out not because electric lighting was unsuited to the city, nor because it was not wanted, but simply because there loomed in the minds of the members then present some idea of unforeseen financial liabilities and responsibilities in the distant future which sufficiently terrified them into rejecting one of the most important measures conceived by the Corporation for a long time past, and to which they had as a matter of fact pledged themselves. The proposition was negatived in consequence of an amendment proposed by Mr. K. M. Shroff, and he would remind them that in the first place the president was not quite willing to receive that amendment because he thought the Corporation had already provided for the expense of experimental electric lighting in the Budget, but out of deference to the wishes of the Corporators the President ultimately allowed the amendment, which asked for the question to be postponed five die, to be put, and the result was as he had stated. Had the Corporation rejected the proposal to introduce the light on its merits, or, in other words, on the ground of its unsuitability, he would most certainly have bowed to their decision; but such was not the case. Mr. Kabraji then went at considerable length into the whole history of the question, and afterwards proceeded to say that the terms offered to the contractors who had tendered for the lighting of a portion of the city, were not sufficiently attractive—in fact, they were not such as to induce any firm to undertake the experiment. It, however, received a more practical turn, when the Commissioner, on being authorised to try the experimeut, locally received a tender from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, which enabled the Standing Committee to recommend that fresh tenders be advertised for these revised terms. At first blush the recommendations of the Standing Committee looked somewhat formidable as regarded financial considerations, and the Corporation were led to believe that the experimental lighting, which might extend for a year or so, would cost Rs. 2 lakhs; but as a matter of fact, the cost was only Rs. 58,500, which was much less than had been provided for by them in the two last budgets. Of course the tenderers attached certain conditions to the tender, but those were very natural in their character. Among other things they stipulated that if the experiment succeeded they were to be paid Rs. 58,500, and that the Corporation would at the end of the experimental period either have to take over their plant, which was valued at about Rs. 13 lakhs, or purchase the lighting as a portmanent measure. It had been said that electric lighting had proved, or would prove, a failure in Bombay, but there was no ground for that assertion as the lighting had long since passed the experimental stage, and was now a complete success. There could be no doubt that it was the most scientific and most efficient means of lighting that had ever been adopted. It was used in all the principal cities in Europe, and although he had not been in Europe he had gathered information from public journals on the subject, and had also made inquiries of the best electricians in Bombay.

Mr. Mehta (interposing): Interested parties.

Mr. Kabraji, continuing, said the gentlemen he had spoken to were not interested parties, and furthermore, even supposing they were, it did not much matter, for from other sources he had gained quite enough reliable information to convince him that the electric light was the one which should be introduced into Bombay as soon as they could do so, as the contract with the Gas Company would expire in another fifteen months or so, and it was very desirable that some better means of lighting the city should be obtained. Some reference had been made to the fact of London having delayed so long in adopting the light, but that was not due to the light itself, but to the interference with vested interests; but that difficulty had now been surmounted, and the lighting in London had become an established fact; and that he considered was a very strong point in favour of its introduction into Bombay. In conclusion, he observed that he did not advocate the use of the light on sentimental grounds, but because he believed it to be an absolute necessity in substitution for the present lighting by gas, which has failed to give satisfaction, and which is condemned even by the present and past Commissioners.

Mr. S. A. Nathan, who seconded the motion, said: Mr. Mehta always reminded the Corporation that whenever they were called upon to contribute towards any institution, the excuse usually put forward was that theirs was an enlightened city, but in this case the expenditure was required to lighten the city. He thought the electric light was very necessary in the city of Bombay. Some parts were very inadequately lit with kerosine oil. Up till the other day, some parts of Malabar Hill were lit with oil; now gas had been put on, but still he thought the electric light would be very much better.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said the question they had to consider was which was the best and most economic way to light the city, whether by gas which could be improved, or by electricity which was uncertain. Of course the measure proposed was an experiment, but he did not think a little delay would do any harm, and he did not think the action of the Corporation, in what they had done, was inconsistent. They came to the conclusion that the question must wait until the question of the future liabilities of the Corporation should be disposed of. It was, indeed, the duty of the Corporation not to go in for expenditure on experiments, until the question of the future liabilities of the Corporation was determined.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said reference had been made to the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of electric lighting; and he could not agree with a remark that had been passed that the report could be deemed unfavourable to electric lighting. What the committee recommended was that the Corporation should proceed with caution, and that they should at first introduce it experimentally. But while saying the experiment should only be tried at first they did not say it should not be introduced permanently. They were not against electric lighting, and he was under the impression that Mr. Mehta was of opinion that they were. He entirely agreed with the opinion of that committee that the question should stand in this way, that they should not commit themselves to it, or launch into any heavy expenditure, but might fairly try the experiment. The site had been proposed for the experiment, and it was extremely desirable that it should be tried in that manner, because they had no certain knowledge as to how the electric light would do in such a climate as Bombay. Were they to wait until London, and the chief cities of Europe were lit by electricity, they still would be in the same position as they were at present. They ought to find out for themselves by experiment what the requirements were, and if they postponed the matter for a year or two, they must still make that experiment. He did not think the opponents of that measure were altogether right in supposing it on the ground that they should profit by the experiments of other towns. Then they had the financial side of the question to look to; but the Corporation were not asked in this matter for any large expenditure. Of course, they could not expect any large firms to put down the necessary plant at the risk of being told at the end of a year that the electric lighting was to be discontinued. They must have security for a certain number of years, if the Corporation obliged them to give up before the term had expired. Another point they should remember was that electric lighting was no longer at an experimental stage. It was a mistake to put it aside by saying they were not sure that the electric light was perfect yet. That was all nonsense. The electric light had fought and won its battle, and well established electric light could be got. He, therefore, thought the proposition of Mr. Kabraji was well timed, and he would certainly support it.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was opposed to that proposition, and his reasons were that the Corporation decided deliberately by a majority of 19 to 2 not to try that experiment until certain unforeseen and unexpected liabilities were squared. The Corporation knew very well that these liabilities were still hanging over their heads. Nothing had yet been decided; and in the face of that would it be wise of that Corporation to pass such a resolution until those liabilities were got over? He thought not. They ought to wait.

Dr. Bhalchandra said he had always found Mr. Kabraji and Mr. P. M. Mehta very practical men, but in this matter he thought they had been moved by sentiment. He thought Bombay should watch the experiments of other cities and take the benefit of them instead of throwing away their money experimentally at a time when all their funds were required. He would, therefore, propose as an amendment: "That the consideration of the question of electric lighting be postponed pending the question of the liability of the Corporation as to the cost of the police and other matters being decided."

Dr. Blaney said it was the bounden duty of the Corporation to pay the greatest attention to the foundation of the whole question now before them; and there were two points they had to look in regard to their expenditure. One was their compulsory, and the other their official, obligations. Their compulsory obligations were increasing; they did not know what their liabilities were, and that being so, were they to cast their responsibilities aside and say that they wanted electric lighting? When the present pressing needs of the city were provided for, then they might have electric lighting. What they now had to do was to economise their finances, and take the pressing needs of the city one by one in the order of their importance, and carry out the most important in their turn. They would find they would have more serious things than the electric light to think of when the budget came on.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban said he had had the honour to serve on the committee appointed to consider the electric light question, and it his memory served him right, they would not say that electric light should or should not be introduced into Bombay. (Hear hear.) They were very cautious and they thought they should not recommend the Corporation to adopt electric lighting without sufficient thought and consideration. They came to the conclusion that the best plan would be to adopt something experimental; but they were not at all opposed to the introduction of the electric light into Bombay. Then those who had spoken on the other side of the question had laid great stress on the financial condition of the Municipality at the present moment. He entirely agreed with them in that respect, but at the same time he might point out to the Corporation that Mr. Kabraji's proposition was a very temperate and considerate one. He did not ask the Corporation to go at once and incur a heavy expenditure in experimenting. What he simply asked was that the Commissioner might be authorised to invite tenders for the purpose of lighting a small portion of the city of Bombay by electricity. He asked them if this was not a very temperate and moderate way to look at it from a financial or any other position whatever, for the Corporation to take? What would the effect of it be? The Commissioner would simply put an advertisement in the papers inviting tenders for the purpose. That would probably take two or three months, and then when the matter was considered by the Commissioner and his professional advisers, it would be placed before the Standing Committee, and then the Corporation. The whole subject could, therefore, not possibly be disposed of under six or even twelve months. Then they had to consider that the period of lease with the Gas Company would shortly expire, and whether Mr. Kabraji's proposition was adopted or not, the Corporation would shortly have to consider whether the lease should be extended, or whether any other method of lighting should be introduced. It seemed to him, therefore, that Mr. Kabraji had just brought forward his motion at the proper time.

Mr. P. M. Mehta observed that there was one point Mr. Murzban seemed to forget in connection with this considerate and temperate proposition, and that was that it would not be very honest to the persons from whom they invited tenders; because it was only for an experiment. Unless they made up their minds for electric lighting permanently, it would not be honest to the contractors from whom tenders were invited.

Mr. Kabraji having replied, a vote was taken, when there voted for the amendment 20, and against it 16. The amendment was therefore declared carried, and the Corporation adjourned till Monday afternoon.

VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

THE following is the conclusion of the lecture delivered by Mr. W. E. Hart at the meeting of the Elphinstone College Union, on Thursday last:—

Concurrently with this influence of Latin, the language of the people of England felt the influence of Danish. In less than 100 years after their first piratical incursions in 787, the Danes had obtained so strong a footing in England that Alfred was compelled in 878 to cede to them the whole of the northern and a great part of the eastern provinces. During his life he succeeded in keeping them within these bounds. But he died in the second year of the 10th century; and after his death, especially during the disastrous reign of Ethelred, they constantly extended their borders until in 1013 they were masters of the whole island, and from that time for a period of 30 years, England was under the sceptre of Danish Kings. This subjection to a foreign rule, however short and mildly administered, could not but have exercised some depressing and humiliating effect upon the national spirit, when poet and chronicler compared the glorious times of Alfred or Edgar with their present state. But the national spirit was by no means broken, and the Danish Kings wisely avoided rousing it, for they felt that there tenure of the sovereignty was still precarious. The Danes were largely outnumbered throughout the whole country by the English, among whom still smouldered the embers of a patriotic pride that could ill brook the sway of a foreign master. Dull and dimmed they might be under the crushing weight of late defeats. Yet they needed but small encouragement of opportunity and success to be fanned into a blaze so fierce that it should speedily destroy the conqueror. The Great Canute, when he succeeded to the throne in 1016, must have realized this in his politic mind, for throughout his reign his object seems to have been to keep the English portion of his subjects quiet and contented. He adopted as his official language the southern dialect of the English tongue, which had under Alfred become the literary language of his Kingdom. In this dialect he promulgated his laws, which he was careful should in the main be adapted to those which had already long been in force, and annul neither those of the West Saxons, nor Mericians, nor of the Danes themselves. The whole realm being thus brought under the sway of a ruler as wise as he was strong, and careful to case so far as possible the friction which it might be feared would arise between the various discordant bodies which he governed, England at last entered upon the rest of which she was so much in need, and without which it is useless to expect in any country any material progress in literature. On the sudden death, without issue, of Hardicanute, in 1042, the sceptre passed by a bloodless revolution back to the line of English kings. For the Danes found themselves unprepared with a successor to the throne. They were without concert among themselves, and without a leader. The English, on the other hand, were determined to rid themselves of the foreign yoke, and unanimous in their counsels, while to Earl Godwin they had a leader of capacity, able to give effect to those counsels. Hence at the general meeting which he called at Gillingham, to determine the succession, the Danes, outnumbered and outvoted, were easily cowed and deterred from any real opposition, and Edward the Confessor, a son of Ethelred, was crowned King of England. Under his just and impartial rule the amalgamation of Danes with the English was completed, all the sooner, thanks to the fact that Denmark, born with internal dissensions, was unable to offer any material opposition to his succession, or even to spare an army of invaders for the assistance of their kinsmen in England. This contact with the Danes was not without material effect both on the language and literature of England. On the language it operated to some extent by altering and enlarging the vocabulary by the introduction of Danish terms, principally in the Northern districts, but chiefly by unsettling the system of inflections. For the Scandinavian tongue of Denmark, though closely allied to the Low German one of England, had lost most of its inflections, while English, at the time of the Danish invasions, was still an inflected language. In literature the Danes were not so far advanced as the English; but, thanks to the loss of their inflections they had attained to the use of rhymes in their poetry, while the English still adhered to the alliterative method of the ancient epic, as better suited than rhyme to the terminations of an inflected language. The Danes introduced their rhyming *runesongs*, and as the English language lost its inflections it adopted the use of rhyme in poetry, and by consequence the rule of alliteration was relaxed. With the restoration of Edward the Confessor to the throne of his fathers the spirit of national independence revived in England and a fresh impetus was given to the cultivation of the national literature. But at the same time a taste for French forms of composition was imported. For the king had been educated at the Court of Normandy, where he imbibed the French tastes and habits which he brought to the throne of England. The air of French grace and refinement affected in the Court of the king naturally favoured the whole atmosphere of polite society, extending even into the realm of literature, and chiefly the province of poetry. Thus, a quarter of a century before the Norman conquest, was England brought into contact with the Romance element, which was to play so large and important a part in the development of her language and literature. The effect of this influence was so hastened and heightened by the Norman conquest of England in the latter half of the 11th century, some 10 months after the death of Edward the Confessor, that one is apt to ascribe to the later event *all* the effect of that contact. But there can be no doubt that the contact had begun, and its influence had been felt, at least on the polite literature of England, during the 24 years of Edward the Confessor's reign, and the way had been to some extent prepared for the influence of the Norman rule on the language and literature of England. At this point then we see that England, if not yet actually possessed of a literature worthy of the name, has at least shown a capacity and disposition to create one, while to some extnt there has been a standard of language established in which to give it expression. Then came the Norman conquest in 1066, which, while it changed so much and destroyed so much, yet added so much more, that in comparatively few years the language was settled nearly as we have it now, and a vernacular literature had leaped to sudden life that numbered among its productions some of the masterpieces of the language. This is no exaggeration. So far we have been considering the history of six centuries, from the first incasion of England by the Low German tribes in 449, to the death of Edward the Confessor in 1065. During the first 150 years of this period, there was no writing, no literature, no language, in the sense of a common national speech. During the next 469 years, that is from the advent of the Roman missionaries in 597 to the battle of Hastings in 1066, the English language had been exposed to the fashioning influences we have noticed, and the literature had progressed to the extent of producing some epic lays, ballads and religious songs in poetry, some chronicles and devotional treatises in prose. But of the language, which was still in its inflected state, there was no generally accepted standard of correct diction, and the literature was still in the merest rudimentary stage. Both would be alike unintelligible to the modern Englishman. But in the 6 centuries after the Norman conquest what do we find? In 1633, that is 617 years after the landing of William I. at Hastings, a period equal to that which had previously elapsed between that event and the first settlement of the Angles in England. Dryden and Bunyan, the poets of the Restoration and the Philosophers of the Royal Society, were speaking and writing modern English, identical, in every material particular, with that in which I address you to-day. Even in 1535, that is 469 years after the Norman conquest, a period equal to that over which the Latin influence had previously extended, we are in the Tudor period, within 30 years of Lord Bacon and Shakespeare, whose language is intelligible and familiar to us all, and in an epoch of which the literary types are Sir Thomas More, Sir John Cheke, and Roger Ascham in prose, and Surrey and Wyatt in poetry, whose works, with the exception of few archaic expressions, might well furnish a model for the correct composition of English in the present time. It would, of course, be a great mistake to ascribe only to the Norman conquest all the rapidity and completeness of the change which the language and literature of England subsequently underwent. The discovery of the art of printing, to mention no other cause, would account for much of it. But it is not too much to say that at least a great portion of the change is to be traced to the advent of the foreigners, who became the ruling class in the country, and imposed upon it a foreign aristocracy, bringing with them foreign manners, a foreign literature, and a foreign language, which alone was spoken in the judicial tribunals and the great councils of the realm, in the court of the Sovereign and the castles of the nobility, and without which none could hope for preferment in any rank of life. A full discussion of all the effects of the Norman rule on the language and literature of England would afford ample material for a whole lecture in itself, and I cannot enter on it here. But I may briefly indicate some of the chief results. The Normans, though Scandinavian in their orgin, had, by the middle of the 11th century, become thoroughly naturalized as Frenchmen. Their language and their literature were those of a Romance tongue, and they were themselves foremost in every respect among the people characterized by it. They brought with them to England a growing literature of their own, and stores of learning, not yet perfect, derived from ancient Greece and Rome, and the Arab conquerors of Spain. But they came as conquerors and governors, not as settlers. Hence their literature continued to progress in England for a time distinct from that indigenous to the soil. During this time the aristocracy of the country in all its branches was Norman. The native language consequently fell into disfavour, even with the English themselves, for they saw that the readiest way to profit and preferment was to consult the tastes of their Norman rulers. The effect of this on the language was a shattering and dislocating one, so that the tongue which we have seen was already in a fair way to become the standard of national speech was again split up into a number of provincial dialects. English literature, therefore, could make but little progress, not only by reason of the want of a generally accepted standard of the national language, but because the most accomplished English scholars generally affected the Norman forms of composition either in French or Latin. But the time was at hand when the Norman element should no longer exist side by side with the English, but be absorbed into it; and it was then the great change was wrought in the English language, which resulted in that rapid growth of the English vernacular literature we just now had occasion to notice. This absorption of the Norman element into the English was brought about by the severance of the connection between the Normans in England and the Normans of Normandy in 1204, when Philip II. of France, wrested the Dukedom of Normandy from John, King of England, and reunited it to the realm of France, directly subservient to her king. Up to this time the Normans in England had been rulers only of the country they had conquered, but with their estates, their homes, their sympathies and tastes, all in Normandy. But by the loss of Normandy the Normans in England were cut off from the country of their birth, forced to adopt as their home the country of their conquest, and themselves to become a portion of its people. In this position it was inevitable that they should be absorbed into the bulk of the population, for they were in so small a minority that they could not continue to exist as a separate nation. But by reason of the superior culture and intellectual power of the Normans, the absorption would be in such a manner as to convey a strong tincture of the element absorbed into the absorbent. Hence it is that we find in England, some two centuries after the Norman conquest, a new people, with virtually, a new language, and by consequence a new literature. This brings us to the time when Chaucer was writing his poems in a midland variety of that southern dialect of English, which we saw before the conquest had well nigh become othe standard of the national speech, but with such admixture of Norman terms, and such change in the English forms, that the *Canterbury Tales* would have been as unintelligible to the subjects of King Alfred as the *Saxon Chronicle* to most English readers of to-day. In fact by Chaucer's time the speech of England before the Norman conquest had become as much a dead language as it is now, and it was that new language, formed by the fusion of the English and the Norman, which Chaucer did so much to popularize and settle, that became the basis of our modern speech, the vernacular in which our national literature is expressed. I do not propose to consider further in detail the history of the development of the English language and literature, for we have reached now the point where that language is settled, and that literature has begun. For within 3 centuries of that time the language was much the same as I am speaking now, and the works of Shakspeare, Bacon, and Milton, had been given to the world. This is the point then, where I think may usefully be instituted the comparison I proposed at the outset between India and England. You must have been struck with several points of similarity. In both we have a few congeries of petty principalities with different languages, in which we can detect the first rudiments of literary compositon. In both we have the gradual absorption of these into a few leading nationalities whence originate a prevalent form of speech. In both we have the development of learning and accretions to the indigenous speech due to the education imparted by a foreign race of greater culture. In both we have much the same vicissitudes of foreign conquest and foreign rule. So far as these are concerned then, India would not appear to labour under any special disadvantage that makes impossible in her case the existence of a vernacular literature that has been proved to be a possibility in England. Come then to the points of difference, and see if there is in them any special advantage to England. First, there is the unity of her vernacular language as compared with the diversity of those of India. Then this I think, is a difference more apparent than real, arising out of the difference in size between the two countries. Where you have a territory so vast as that of India, inhabited by people of different places, kept asunder by differences of religion and caste, you have almost of necessity different languages, as in the case of different countries in the same continent, but it does not follow that each may not have a literature of its own. Another, perhaps, more material difference is the religious origin of the instruction imparted to the English by their foreign teachers which first made a vernacular literature possible. You remember how the missionary priests of Rome dwelt among the people to whose education they devoted themselves, and except for their superior knowledge themselves were of the people. This was possible for them, for they were not held at arm's length by the people themselves. They were not met by any strictures of caste rules or the seclusion of women. But after all they only began the work, which was carried on by their native pupils among their own people. The same result should not be impossible of attainment here. If those who receive their higher education here would but labour with the same self-devotion to spread it among their less fortunate fellows, they might leave the whole mass of their countrymen, just as did those English scholars of the Roman cloister schools. The most material point of difference, and the one, I think, in which England enjoyed the most signal advantage over India, was in the amalgamation of the Normans with the English. When once that fusion of the dominant race with the subject had taken place, we have seen how complete was the change it wrought in the language, how rapid was the growth therefrom of the national literature. Such a fusion is, I think, imp

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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LIFE, FORTUNE, AND HAPPINESS.
"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.
Especially to Consuls, Europeans generally, and all persons visiting or residing in Hot or Foreign Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of Health.
YOU CANNOT OVERSTATE ITS VALUE in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the ground-work of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.
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IN CENTRE OF AFRICA WITHOUT ANY MEDICAL MAN.—"Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man that was said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a large dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' The poor fellow came back next morning to tell us that he was better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of 'FRUIT SALT' was done; it was a favourite, both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—*Africana*, by Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 307.

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Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."—*Tennyson.*
IMPORTANT TO ALL.
What every Travelling Trunk and every Household in the World ought to contain:—A Bottle of
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT,"
A Most Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage.
NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, BLOOD POISONS, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.
IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR
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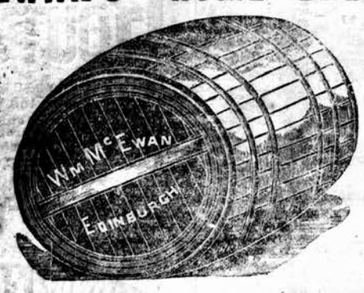

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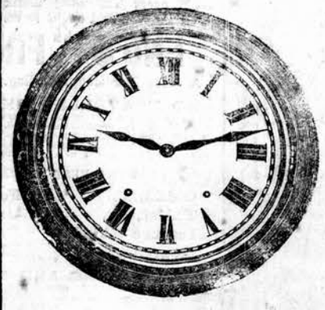

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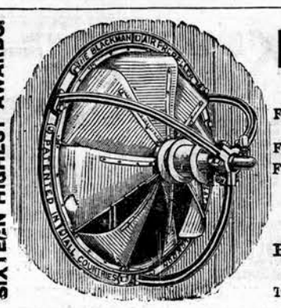

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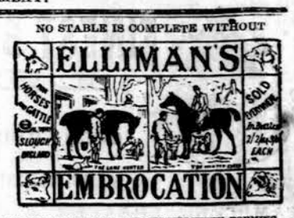

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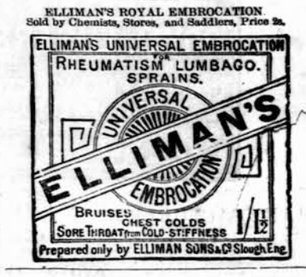

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